Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 54,953.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 6-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
11th Feb.	† DELHI	6350		
19th ,,	† MANTUA	10988		
26th ,,	† CALEDONIA	7886		
5th March,	SALSETTE	6000	† PERSIA	7951
12th ,,	† EGYPT	7915		
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	† MALWA	10883
* 23rd ,,	ARCADIA	7907		
26th ,,	INDIA	7911		
2nd April,	MACEDONIA	10812		
9th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	8305
23rd ,,	MANTUA	10985		
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May,	CALEDONIA	7886		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10190
21st ,,	EGYPT	7915		

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London or vice versa	Rs. 545, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 949

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For further information and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S. ROSANNO	4,592	L. Mancini	16th Feb. 1910.
S. BARBANO	4,592	D. Marginali	13th Mar. 1910.
S. ROSANNO	4,592	L. Mancini	13th Apr. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabin, Rs. 600 Single and R... 900 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Feb. 1910.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Balsito	17th Mar. 1910.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	15th Apr. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, ...to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 69 Hornby Road.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about.
S.S. "Umzumbi,"	5,000	20th February, 1910.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KOLA	1,203	Thur. 10th Feb.	8 a.m.	Direct †
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 11th Feb.	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 14th Feb.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSHEER (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,203 tons, on Thursday, 10th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bunder, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 14th Feb. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Buarch

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 19th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

8th February, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb, 1910
DUMBEA	5,385	Rebufat	17th Mar. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	13th May ,,
NERA	5,338	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,

THURSDAY

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barill	24th Feb. 1910.
NERA	5,338	Martin	25th Mar. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Date
CASTALIA	6333	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910.
MASSILIA	5931	J. Thomson	18th March ,,
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	26th ,,
ORCASSIA	6716	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April ,,
SOINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd ,,
CASTALIA	6333	J. Hamilton	8th May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd ,, ,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	603
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	803
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. P. S. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Hendonhall	due 22nd February	Philadelphia,
Tredegar Hall	due 12th March	,,

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO., BOMBAY,

ENGAGE PASSAGES BY ALL LINES FREE OF CHARGE,

To EUROPE, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, AFRICA, CHINA, JAPAN.

SLEEPING CAR & CONTINENTAL TICKETS PROCURED.

PASSAGES	booked well in advance to secure best and desirable berths.
PASSENGERS'	personal requirements looked after.
PASSENGERS	met on arrival and assisted.
PASSENGERS'	Baggage taken over, cleared or shipped.
PASSAGES	by cheap outside vessels advised when offering to registered addresses.

In view of the approaching Passenger season intending Passengers are strongly advised to register their application for Passages with us well in advance to save disappointments, as berths cannot be guaranteed later.

Any information as regards passages, shipping, clearing and forwarding given on application.

COUTTS & CO.,
SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
Post Box 249,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp,)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box Nos. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE' KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG' SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI, AHMEDABAD and KARACHI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAMNADAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT PARAFFIN MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS.
SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

Reasons Why You Should Have "The Polkey" Head Lights:

1. It burns paraffin which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor Car.
3. It is strong enough for any ordinary purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily peck out a telegraph post at sixty yards, seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimnies ready for use stored in each lamp in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimnies guaranteed perfectly fire-proof.
10. The only form of head lamp not objected to by the police regulations.

THE "POLKEY"
Patent Paraffin Motor Head Lights, 527 Candle Power,
Specially made for India.

No. 1 SERIES.		
Nickel plated on brass with side fittings ... Each	£ 8	0
Brass polished ... ,,	,, 7	0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	,, 0	15
No. 2 SERIES.		
Nickel plated on brass, each	£ 7	0
Brass polished ... ,,	,, 6	0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	,, 0	15

THE "POLKEY"
Side Lights for Motor Cars.
Good light givers, burning paraffin and suitable for any size cars.

No. 1 SERIES.—Carrying chimnies.—		
Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4	16
Brass Polished ,, ...	,, 4	0
No. 2 SERIES.—No chimnies—		
Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4	10
Brass Polished ,, ...	,, 3	10

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, less 10 per cent. for Cash. Calculation.—12 Ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

S. PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL TABLE WATER.

MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

(Sole Agents for Western India.)

"S. PELLEGRINO"
ITS MINERAL WATERS.

An elegant Illustrated Booklet post free on application.

25-27 29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the Commissioner Milner 1903, S. H. E. Viscount Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO. FROM LONDON.

PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.
Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F.C.S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 638
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

"15,000 MILES"
WITHOUT A PUNCTURE
FINE RECORD OF A SET OF
DUNLOPS.

GEORGE F. MASON, Esq., M. Inst. N.A., Lloyds Bank Buildings, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff, wrote on 5th August, 1909, as follows:—

"I am sending you two covers, 810×100, half of a set of four Dunlops supplied to me three years ago. They have been in constant use, winter and summer, and run well over 15,000 miles, without trouble or a single puncture. . . . . The other two of the set are still on the car, and good enough from their appearance for another 1,000 miles at least.

As I said above, I have had no punctures during the whole three years . . . . . I think their record is unique."

REDUCED IN PRICES
FROM 1ST JANUARY 1910.

WRITE FOR NEW ABRIDGED MOTOR TYRE LIST.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — FOR OIL ENGINES.
LIQUID FUEL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS
"PESTERINE" — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parel Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 17th Day of February, 1910, at 10-30 A.M. (standard time), to transact the business intimated to the Share-holders by Circular.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents,
The Century Sping. and Mfg. Co., Ltd.
"Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, 7th February, 1910.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery, Bombay, at the basement of the Town Hall, upto MONDAY, the 14th February, 1910, for the SUPPLY of (1) BLUE BLACK INK POWDERS, (2) BLUE BLACK INK LIQUID in bottles, (3) SEALING WAX (red), (4) Round Pewter Inkstands, all of country manufacture, to this Department, during the three official years ending 31st March, 1913.

2. The quantity of Blue Black Ink Powders in each packet must be sufficient to produce 28-ozs. of good ink and the contents of each bottle of liquid ink must measure 32 ozs.

3. In the case of Sealing Wax (red) each stick must weigh 4 ozs. or a bundle of 8 sticks should weigh 2lbs.

4. Each Tender must be accompanied by sealed samples of the articles separately with the lowest rates per doz. or per lb. (as the case may be) at which the Tenderer is prepared to supply the articles, delivered into the Bombay Stationery Godowns.

5. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 (fifty) which will be forfeited in the event of any delay or evasion, on the part of the Tenderer, in executing the necessary agreement.

6. The following sums will be taken as deposits from the Tenderer whose offer is accepted, for the due performance of his contract.

(1) Blue Black Ink Powders, Rs. 300.
(2) Blue Black Ink Liquid, Rs. 300.
(3) Sealing Wax (red), Rs. 200.
(4) Round Pewter Inktands, Rs. 50.

7. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

8. Tenders in each case should be superscribed as under :—

"Tender for the supply of . . . . . "

BALKRISHNA WASSOODEW PANDURANG,
Assistant Superintendent of Stationery.
Bombay, 19th January, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE VICTORIA DAIRY Co., Bombay and Belgaum, hereby give Notice to all whom it may concern that the service of Mr. M. S. MISHRI, as Manager of their Bombay firm, CEASE from 11th Jan., 1910; and that his Power of Attorney is hereby CANCELLED, also that the above Firm has no concern with the Victoria Milk Supply Co. of Parel.

THE VICTORIA DAIRY CO.,
No. 4 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery, Bombay, on the 17th February, 1910, for the SUPPLY, during the 3 officials years ending 31st March 1913, of Miscellaneous Articles of Stationery and Drawing Materials, of which samples available can be seen on application at the Superintendent's Office, Town Hall, where forms of tender also can be obtained and the form of agreement can be seen.

2. Each tender must be marked "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles of Stationery and Drawing Materials" and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 (fifty) which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement.

A deposit of Rs. (500) five hundred will also be required from the person whose tender is accepted for the due performance of the contract.

3. The undersigned will have no objection to accept Port Trust or Municipal bonds as security deposit.

4. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

BALKRISHNA WASSOODEW PANDOORUNG,
Assistant Superintendent of Stationery,
Town Hall, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 437 of 1909.

The firm of VUSSONJI TRICUMJI and COMPANY..... Plaintiffs
vs.
ESMAILBHAI SHIVJI and others..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of October, 1909, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Ebrahimbhai Hasambhai, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 29th day of May, 1909, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office, within one calendar month, from the date hereof, and the said claimants are required to specify their names and address, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee Stamp of Rupee One, for filing the same.—Dated this 2nd day of February, 1910.

R. D. SETHNA,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.—No. 284.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of INDIAN STEAM COAL at the following Ports by contract, for the periods and probable quantities specified below, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 2 P. M., gunfire, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, 1910, after which hour no Tender will be received :—

	Annual requirement.	Period. From.	To.
	Tons.		31st Mar.
Bombay	10,000	1st Sept. 10	1911.
Calcutta	7,000	1st Apl. 10	Do.
Colombo	900	1st Apl. 10	Do.
Karachi	2,000	1st Apl. 10	Do.
Madras	400	4th Apr. 10	Do.
Rangoon	9,000	1st Apl. 10	Do.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer but to stand in the name of owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

3. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms, will be summarily rejected.

4. Printed Tender Forms, and any other information in connection with this contract, can be obtained at this office, and the forms can also be had from the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Calcutta; Port Officer, Karachi; Presidency Port Officer, Madras; and from the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon.

Each Tender is to be superscribed, "Tender for supply of Indian Coal."

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 17th January, 1910.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GRAPHIEL'S RESULTS.

SECOND DAY.

A BAD DAY.

1st Race		Dignum	Left.
2nd	,,	Kafoor	Won 3 to 1.
3rd	,,	Sharar	Out.
4th	,,	Lady Violet	Scr.
5th	,,	Shancutt	Won 2½ to 1.
6th	,,	Chivalry	2nd.
7th	,,	Steel	Out.

NOTE :—Those who took the higher rate of selections are entitled to refund as advertised or FREE selections on Wednesday.

FIRST DAY.

1st Race		Koko	Won odds on
2nd	,,	Grand Duke	,, 6 to 1
		(Amendment on R. C.)	
3rd	,,	Rocksand	,, 4 to 1
4th	,,	Not Yet	,, 6 to 4 on
5th	,,	Siakote	2nd
6th	,,	The Rooster	2nd 2 to 1 P
7th	,,	Ashroff	Won 10 to 1
8th	,,	Padsha	2nd

10 *a. m. to* 12 *Noon, Race days only.*

RATES.

Rs. 15 the card, no guiding comments.
Rs. 30 the card, Winner and a Place Horse. Refund of Rs. 20 if 2 winners AT LEAST do not come off less Rs. 2 on each placed.
Rs. 50 the card, Winners and Place Horses. Certainties marked off. JUDICIOUS COMMENTS ON LIKELIHOOD OF OTHERS. Amendments on R. C. if any Refund of Rs. 30 if 3 Winners at least do not come off less Rs. 2 on each placed.

Office :—Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, adjoining Messrs. Queen and Saxby.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 813 of 1909.

BAI DINBAI, widow of BOMANJI BY-RAMJI DHUNAPATEL, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Bandora ... Plaintiff
vs.
The firm of EBRAHIM NURUDIN and Co., carrying on business at Bazar Gate street within the Fort..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 17th day of January, 1910, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the plaintiff abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of Nuruddin Ebrahim, Partner in the firm of Ebrahim Nuruddin and Co., i.e., the defendant firm in the following property :—

All those several pieces or parcels of land with Bungalows, outhouses, stables, and situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5697 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 702, New Nos. F. 16837, 16848, A. 3191 A. 16847 16853, vey No. 33, and New Survey Nos. 5 7166 and 2-3-4-8-9 7165, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 3275 (3), and Street No. 27 B.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 5th day of March 1910, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 3rd day of February, 1910.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 96 of 1891.

DAYAL MOWJEE ... ... Plaintiff
vs.
1. NENBAI, widow of JEPHA PADAMSEY.
2. SHAMJI MOORJEE.
3. NARRON VASTA.
4. The Hon'ble FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Her Majesty's Advocate-General for Bombay... ... ... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of January, 1909, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of February, 1910, at the hour of half-past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and the Defendants in all that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, admeasuring 183 square yards, according to the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, with a building standing thereon, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 970,970 and 991, Collector's New No. 6702, and New Survey No. 2215 assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1705 and Street Nos. 60,62 and 64 bounded on the North by a sweeper's passage, beyond which is the property of Baf Sonebai, widow of Fazal Fabibbai, in her personal capacity, on the South by a sweeper's passage beyond which is the property of Dayal Dewji and Odhawji Dewji, on the East by the Public Road, known as Dariasthan Street and on the West by the property of Jamnabai, widow of Cooverji Dosa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 20th day of December, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Ag. Commissioner.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Vendor's Attorneys.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

9th, 12th, 14th, 16th and 19th February, 1910.
The Rates of Admission are as follows :—

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.		SECOND ENCLOSURE.	
Gentleman ...	... Rs. 6	Gentleman	... Rs. 1-8
Lady ...	... ,, 3	Lady	... Re. 0-12
Lawn ...	... Re. 1		

Ladies and Members of the TURF CLUB are admitted to the Lawn free.

SEASON TICKETS.

Members of the Turf Club ...Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand and Lawn.
Non-Members of the Turf Club...Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand, and Enclosure only.
Ladies ... ...Rs. 5 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.

To Members of the Turf Club and Ladies a Ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Season Tickets are not available for Children.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., 2 Morland Road, Byculla.

N.B.—Tickets of admission are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.
Byculla, 5th January, 1910.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "SOFALA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on 10th instant, and will DISCHARGE in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.
8th February, 1910.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
(Including Tirhoot State Railway).

THE Agent, B. and N.-W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon of the 4th March, 1910, for the SUPPLY of OILS, from 1st April, 1910 to 31st March, 1911.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

H. P. DICK,
Store-keeper, B. and N.-W. Railway.
Samastipur, 1st February, 1910.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,810

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Storage Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to

L. COMBE,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman, (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon ; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

LOCATION OF OUR TENTS :—
BEHIND THE GOWALIA FIRE BRIGADE STATION,
AT THE END OF KENNEDY BRIDGE.

MATINEE, } TO-DAY
MATINEE, } at 4 Sharp S.T.

Doors open at 3 o'clock,
Performance at 4 Sharp.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CIRCUS TO MATINEES ONLY.

N.B.—All Matinee Performances are exactly the same as the Night ones, nothing Curtailed.

AGAIN } TO-NIGHT!
AGAIN } TO-NIGHT ! !
At 9-30 Sharp (S. T.)

OUR ALL STAR COMPANY OF LONDON AND CONTINENTAL ARTISTES.

BUT ONE VERDICT :
BEST SHOW

HARMSTON'S EVER BROUGHT.
Booking at SOUNDY & Co.
See our daily Hand Circulars.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to the One and Two Rupee Seats.

N. B.—SPECIAL TRAMS will RUN after the Performance, from Grant Road Terminus to all parts of Bombay.

For prices and further particulars see daily Handbills.

Madame HARMSTON-LOVE,
Proprietress.
Col. BOB LOVE,
Manager.
R. ALTON,
Agent.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
WE PRESENT
NAPOLEON,
A Magnificent series of Military tableaux shewing the life and battles of this Great French General.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
FULL STRING BAND in attendance.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE :—

			Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	...	...	3,000
De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	...	...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats ...	...	...	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	...	...	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...			For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	...	...	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	...	...	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	...	...	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	...	...	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	...	...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	...	...	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	...	...	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

DHANBAID IRON WORKS AGENCY,

2, DALAL STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
BRASS - - - - -
AND - - - - - -
IRON CASTINGS -
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED AT LOWEST RATES.

Orders from Mills, Factories, and Building Contractors, have our careful attention with prompt despatch of goods.

Designs and estimates furnished on application.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH.
SPORTS ON SKATES.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH.
FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
CLOSING OF SEASON.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....YEN 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Lioyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honchiki	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS :—
The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay. Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and BOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

CAPITAL .....Rs. 25,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—Bombay and Lyallpur.

LONDON BANKERS :—Parrs Banks Ltd.

AGENCIES :—London, Constantinople, Cairo and in all the Principal towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for long and short periods at rates varying from 3 to 6 per cent. per annum, according to the length of the period for which money may be deposited. Currency Notes of any circle and cheques on any town in India are received free of charge in this account.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 10 and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum except at Bombay where it is 4 per cent. per annum.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

RULES of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branch Offices.

AHMAD HASSAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
Managing Director.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

LOANS of Rs. 5,000 to 50,000 are to be given on security of immoveable properties in Bombay and Shares and Stock of Joint Stock Companies and other corporations of British India. Apply stating terms and particulars, to Box No. 164, care of this Paper.

WANTED a SECOND-HAND MOTOR CAR, 2 or 4 cylinders. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 286, care of this Paper.

WANTED A PRACTICAL SPINNING Master having experience of Blow, Card and Spinning Rooms. With certificates apply to :—THE MAHARAJA KISHENGARH SOMYAG MILLS Co., Ltd., Kishengarh, Rajputana.

WANTED.—JOB COMPOSITORS. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Press, Green Street, Fort.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE ? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ¼ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD. 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS ? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th February 1910, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods depot, near the Tramway Company's Stables :—

7 bales F. P. Cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water, inv. No. 77 of 30-12-09, Hansi to Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to Government (Customs Department.)

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House,

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICATION.
Suit No. 88 of 1910.

BAI VIRBAI, widow of LUDHABHAI SULLEMAN, of Cutch, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, on behalf of herself and all the other creditors of Hassam Dharsey, deceased, residing at Khadak, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff vs.

1. KARIM HASSAM
2. KASSAMALI HASSAM,
3. SHRINBAI HASSAM,
4. KHERUNISA HA SAM,
5. GULBANU HASSAM, all of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, by their guardian ad litem Meherali Allarakhia, residing at Khadak in the town and island of Bombay.
6. KULSAMBAI, widow of HASSAM DHARSEY, residing at Khadak, without the Fort of Bombay.
7. BUCHI HASSAM, a minor by the guardian ad litem, residing at
8. BUNDEALI SHIVJI
9. ESMAIL SHIVJI
10. VISHRAM SHIVJI
11. ALLAUDIN CASSAM SHIVJI, all of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Khadak, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Notice is hereby given that the plaintiff abovenamed has, on the 3rd day of February, 1910, instituted this Suit in this Honourable Court, against the abovenamed defendants praying as follows:—

(a) That the estate of the deceased Hassam Dharsey may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court and for that purpose all accounts taken, inquiries made and orders passed.

(b) That defendants 1 to 7, the heirs and legal representatives of the said Hassam Dharsey, may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff, on or before the day to be named by this Honourable Court, for the purpose Rs. 54,537-7-9 costs of this Suit and further interest on Rs. 54,537-7-9 with quarterly interests till the day of payment.

(c) In default of their (Defendants 1 to 7) doing so the properties in Schedule A and B to the Indenture, dated 3rd of October, 1905, and referred to in the plaint (those in Schedule B subject to the claim under the Indenture, dated 27th January 1905 in favour of defendants 8 to 11), may be sold by and under the directions of this Honourable Court, and the net sale proceeds applied in and towards the payment of the said principal sum interest and costs.

(d) That in the event of the said sale proceeds not being sufficient to pay in full the said sum interest and costs a decree may be passed for the amount of the deficiency in favour of the plaintiff to be paid out of the estate of the said Hassam Dharsey.

(e) That a decree may be passed against Defendants 1 to 7 as heirs and legal representatives of the said Hassam for the sum of Rs. 16,274-11-3 in para. 5 of the plaint herein mentioned in the plaintiff's favour with interest on Rs. 16,024-5-3, at 10 annas per cent. per mensem, from 14th November, 1909, till judgment, to be paid out of the estate of the said Hassam Dharsey.

(f) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this Suit a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of and manage the properties belonging to the estate of the said Hassam with all necessary powers in that behalf.

(g) And the plaintiff's costs of this suit may be provided for.

And the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 4th day of April, 1910.—Dated this 5th day of February, 1910.

L. N. BANAJI,
Prothonotary.
Messrs. MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM and MADAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

FRESH SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m. Bombay Time, on MONDAY, the 21st February, 1910, for the supply of heifers for vaccination purposes for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1910 to 31st March 1911, and for taking them back when done with.

2. The heifers should be above eight months and below 2 years of age and should be in sound condition. Only such of the animals as are passed by the Superintendent of Vaccination of the Health Department subject to the approval of the Health Officer or such other Officer as may be deputed by him will be accepted.

3. Not more than 25 per cent. of the animals supplied by the contractor shall be bull calves (males).

4. A deposit of Rs. 400 (four hundred), to bear no interest, must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal or of refusal to sign the contract. The amount will in the case of successful Tenderer be retained as the contract deposit and will bear no interest.

5. The successful Tenderer shall have to pay the full stamp duty on the contract and the charges for executing it.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 8th February, 1910.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

ON SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 buy Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred dogcart by Stevens, with a handsome strong Waler horse, 16 hands, and a set of English harness.
1 8 H. P. one cylinder, 4 seated De Dion Motar Car, with lamp, hood, accessories, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of single and double barrel rifles and guns, cartridges, bullet moulds, loading machines, spears, daggers, revolvers, bayonets, pikes, swords, sulphine, gun powder, pistols, knives, sword, sticks, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at the corner of Syed Abdul Rahman Street, and First Agiary Street.

Under instructions from Bai Janbabai, widow of Hajee Saboo Sidick and Mr. H. N. Vakil, the executors of the Will of the late Mahomed Hajee Soboo Sidick, the mortgagee, under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd July, 1908, and expressed to be made between Akber Ally Abdulally and his sister Sakinabai, widow of Mohomed Shaikh Essabhoy, of the one part, and the said Mahomed Hajee Saboo Sidick, of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the corner of Syed Abdul Rehman Street, and the first Agiary street, without the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11 sticks in length or thereabouts and two sticks in breath or thereabouts and by recent admeasurement 259 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under Municipal No. 37 and now under C Ward No. 78 and Street Nos. 440 and 442, Abdul Rehman Street and Nos. 11, 15, First Agiary Street, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Sheikh Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the West by a private gully belonging to the said messuage and property by a public gully, on or towards the North partly by a public passage and partly by the house of Pestanji Framji and on or towards the South by the house of Dadabhoy Mundhi and which bears New Survey No. 1986.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors, at their office No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th February, 1910.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, February 7.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... 82+1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ...25·18 1/2unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent. ... 99 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London, ... 20·47 1-2 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 23 3/4 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence. ... ... 23 3/4 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 62 13/16—1-16
Exchange on India 20 days' sight (Bank buying rate). 1-3-14 1/2unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent. since 20th January.
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about ... ... £ 350,000
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 96 1/4 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 2 1/2—1/16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 2 1/2—1/16
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 2 1/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 2 1/4 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 1 5-8—1-8
Do. of day market loans ... 1 7-8—1-8

MANCHESTER, February 7.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	18,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp called ...	1,000
Do. do.	6,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	100
Do. Day's Imports...	14,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.	Large demand
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.... ...	Steady.
Mid-Americans	8-14+10
Egyptian F. G. F.	14 3/8+1-2

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
	7·91 +8	7.91 +7	7·88 +7	7·87 +6	7·85 +7
Liverpool arrivals.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	
	7·81 +6	7·50 +6	7·07 +7	6·86 +6	

AMERICAN MARKETS.
New York, February 7.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 9,000
Do. Last year 29,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ... .
Do. Exports to Continent 10,000

Futures at New York ..... Mar. 14-96+10
Do. at New York ..... May 15·95+17
Advanced on firm southern spot market and improved demand on foreign buying.

Spot Cotton at New York ... 15·35+10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9 11/16 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ... 4·85 3-4—1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ... 51 1/2 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 15+1/8
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Firm.
Futures at New Orleans ... Mar. 15·22+28
Do. at New Orleans ... May 15·39+37

WHEAT.

LONDON, February 7.
SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs 37 7/8
Months—Feb.-March.
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN.

Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs, ex-ship... 57 5/8
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Amstardam.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 40 1-2
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 41 3/4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 41 1/4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc —Sellers.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom ... 2,980,000

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ...7·11 1/2 Done.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ... ...£ 70 1/2
Yellow Metal ... ...£ 6 3/16

ARRIVALS.

"Luzon."
BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 8.

EXCHANGE.

The opening tone of the market was steady; 1s. 4 1-32d. for T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. for demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. One bank was anxious to do business for T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d. and trifling business was reported.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand do.	1s. 4 1-16d.
3 m/s credits on London. ...	1s. 4 7/32d.
Demand France... ...	168 1/4
3 m/s credit	170 1/4
Demand Marks	136 1/2
3 m/s credit	138 1/2
30 d/s. Hongkong	129 1/2
" Shanghai	173 1/4 to 173 1/2
" Japan	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper market is steady and the rates have kept firm at 93-14 for ready and settlement at which rate there were buyers.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London remained steady at 23 3-4 both for ready and forward and New York remained unchanged at 32 1-2.

Local gold market was quiet but steady, and demand being moderate both locally and from up-country buyers. Prices fluctuated by quarter to half an anns. Sovereigns being little more in demand, prices went put up by half an anna.

The price for silver in the local market opened at Rs. 62-14. From private advices received from home, the market was reported steady. There being retail demand, prices fluctuated by an anna and forward rate was 62. A good business was done for ready and about 75 to 80 slabs were sold.

We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs. a. p
97 touch Fakirsett...	23 6 0
97 touch	23 9 0
National Bank	24 0 3
Chartered Bank	23 15 6
Sovereigns Shield	15 3 6
Do Dragon	15 9 0
Australian	24 0 0

SILVER.

	Rs. a. p.
17 1/2 Benny	61 12 0
17 Penny ready	62 11 0
Local per tola	0 10 3
First Settlement	62 11 0
Second "	62 0 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Firm. Home prices were up by 3d. There was a good demand both for ready and forward and prices were put up by an annas.

Rapeseed :—Quiet but steady. Home prices declined by 3d. Fair demand for ready. Very little was done in forwards.

Wheat :—Steady. Home prices were down by 3d. Very little was done both for ready and forward.

Gastorseed :— Quiet. Prices remained unchanged having very little enquiries.
Mowraseed :—
Gingellyseed :—Good demand for ready and forward and prices were put up by 8 annas.
Poppyseed :— Steady. Good enquiry for ready and forward and prices were up by one to two annas.
Cottonseed :—

We quote:—

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Sold ...	...Rs. 9 14
Linseed, Small ...	... " 9 11
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 7
Yellow do. ...	... " 7 2
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 7 6
Poppyseed ...	... " 9 13
Gastorseed ...	... " 22 to 24
Mowrasseed	... " 6 6
Maize ...	... " 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... " 29 to 40
Nuxseedseed ...	... " 56 to 64
Gingellyseed ...	... " 35 to 45
Khandesh Howri ...	} " 43 8 to 44 8
Gulburga do. ...	
Halbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/15	} " 41 to 43 8
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do, do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	} " 33 to 40
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	} " 37 to 39
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	} " 42 to 43
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	} " 47 to 51
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni ...	} " 36 to 37
Do. Ahmedabad... ...	

WHEAT—

Choice Pissi	} " 36 to 41
Delhi 70/30	
Hard Red...	" 33 to 35
Jubalpore...	" 37 to 39
Cottonseed...	" 24 to 25

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 7th February :—

Wheat	7,208 cwts
Linseed	2,855 "
Rape, Bai and Mustardseed ...	4,311 "
Gingellyseed	41,279 "
Poppyseed...	472 "
Groundnuts	12,451 "
Castorseed	11,939 "
Rice	4,443 "
Myrabollams	8,267 "
Cottonseed...	52,158 "
Mowraseed...	995 "
Gram	2,449 "
Joowar	5,737 "
Maize	974 "

LOCAL YARN.

There was a good enquiry in the yarn market and some business was done.

Weekly sales from Shanghai are reported of 2,000 bales and exchange 175 1-2; market were steady.

The following sales effected during the day.

Bales.	No.
800 Assur Virjee Mills	10s at 6·10
200 China Mills ...	12s at 6·14
100 Ripon Mills ...	20s at 7·6 1-2

SPINNINGS.

Petits opened at Rs. 3,330 at which business was done. Market closed at the same rates.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,457 1-2
India	65
Indian Specie	53

MILLS.

Currimbhoy	985
Crescent...	97 1/2
Davids	368 3-4
Framji Petit	1,720
Kohinoor	677 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,330
New Great Eastern	180
Nagpore	1,625
Sholapur...	4,200
Swadeshi	1,195

PRESSES.

New Mofussil	780

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ...	154
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	307 1/2
Colaba Land & Mill	1,115
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	20
Treacher & Co	560

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Dholka	120
Ahmedabad-Prantej	615
Amritsar-Patti	125
Rapti-Valley	450

COTTON.

Liverpool was up by 3 points and New York up by 10, Colaba market opened firm and good Broach was quoted at Rs. 322 to Rs. 322 1-2 at which rate business was done, and fine at 342. Opener showed only 2 points more. Good Broach closed at Rs. 319 and Fine at 340. The tone of the market remained firm and there is every probability of a further rise. Prices were put up by Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 all round.

We learn of the following purchases made to-day :—

Bales.			Rs.
200	Bengal	...Finlay Muir & Co...	285
100	Khandeish	...Japan Cotton Trading Co ...	272
200	Bengal	...David Sassoon & Co...	237
508	Akola (Water damaged)	...Colaba Land Mill ...	240
100	Karanja	...Goculdas & Co ...	320
500	Khandeish	...Currimbhoy Mills ...283-321	
100	Dhamangaon	...W Wolf & Sons ...255	
100	Mando.er	...China Mills 290	
300	Bengal	do ...270	
100	Amraoti (Water damaged)	...Isadore China Mills...248	
200	Khandesh	...E D Sassoon & Co ...265-267	
200	Broach (old)	...Petits Mills 312	

We quote :—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	262	Ready.
" Good	...	252	"
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	274	"
" F. Good	...	261	"
Sind Punjab Fine	...	272	"
" F. Good	...	259	"
Khandesh Fine	...	276	"
" F. Good	...	271	"
Amraoti Fine	...	281	"
" " F. Good	...	278	"
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	288	"
" F. Good	...	280	"
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	293	"
" F. Good	...	288	"
Yeotmal Fine	...	303	"
" F. Good	...	295	"
Nagpore Fine	...	309	"
" F. Good	...	301	"
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	310	"
" F. Good	...	302	"
Methia Fine	...	275	"
" F. Good	...	270	"
Broach Gin Good	...	362	Mar.
" Fine	...	372	"
Sawginned Dharwar Good	...	333	A.-M.
Coompta Ginned Good	...	327	"
Westerns " "	...	308	"

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 7th Feb—

Khandesh	1,552 Bales.
Central India	3,077 "
Barsi and Nagur	1,531 "
Berar	3,772 "
Central Provinces	1,997 "
Comrae...	11,079 "
Dholera	304 "
Broach...	1,252 "
Westerns	102 "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	79 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	2,977 "
Bengals (Rajputana)	739 "
Sind	111 "
Total ...	15,741 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, February 7.

Opening Tone and Prices

Opening Tone ...	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	15,000
Total Imports ...	...	3,000
Future Delivery Prices :—		
Feb.—Mar. ...	...	7·94+3
Mar.—Apr. ...	...	7·94+3
Apr.—May. ...	...	7·91+3
May—June ...	...	7·90+3
June—July ...	...	7·88+3
July—Aug. ...	...	7·84+3
Aug.—Sept. ...	...	7·53+3
Sept.—Oct. ...	...	7·10+3
Oct.—Nov. ...	...	6·89+3

FREIGHT.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	16 6	16 6
Dunkirk ...	17 0	17 6
Havre ...	16 6	17 6
Hull ...	16 6	.....
Liverpool ...	16 0	17 0
Marseilles ...	16 6	17 6
Genoa ...	16 6	17 6
London...	16 6	.....
Hamburg ...	16 6	17 6
Venice ...	17 6	18 6
Open Ports ...	March	16 3
Do. ...	April-May	15 0

Rates are unchanged. Market steady. Nothing fresh.

METALS.

The market remained unchanged and very little business is passed.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4×4		lbs. 21	
		28	
		36	
		42	
		56	Rs.56 6
		63	
		70	
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets		21	
		28	
		35	Rs. 45 6
		42	
		49	
		56	
Tin Ingots.			" 39 14
Spelter	S M ...		
	M M ...		" 19 6
	J ...		
	G ...		
Georgshutte			" 22 12
Copper Ingots K S			" 50 0
Copper Sheathings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14			" 52
Yellow Metal Sheathings		lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	" 48

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, February 7.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion.	Sovs. and Mohrs	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Box ...	...	390	7,814
18 Packages...		84,975	2,205

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullion.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Box ...	...	31,920	.....

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
H. J. M. Moosa ...	Bregenz	Aden.
Sundry Importers ...	Mohammedi	Jeddah

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 5th Feb. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	110	122,496
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	120	143,115

DAILY EXPORTS—FEBRUARY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 10 bales goat hair and 17 bales wool, R M Kooka; 20 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 108 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 9 bales wool D Nagji and Co; 45 bales cotton waste, W L Patinge and Co; 22 bales wool, E Savji.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s—57 1-2 cwts cuttle fish and 23 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 10 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 34 cwts dry ginger, G Sucheclias and Co; 17 bales skins, R M Kooka; 100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 508 cwts myrabollams, T Membras; 10 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 1050 cwts cotton seed, A Khimjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Delhi s—4 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—6 bales yarn, Eugene Meiffre; 4,500 cwts linseed and 1,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.
Haydn s—56,965 teelseed, 12,000 cwts castorseed, 7,188 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts mowraseed, 4,080 cwts cottonseed and 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—10 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL,

Tranconia s—8,125 cwts cottonseed, T Memras; 504 cwts castorseed and 5,000 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—4,000 cwts bone meal, C Mody and Co; 2,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.
Brasiliana s—1,010 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 75 bales bronk, R Reeve and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co.
Toftwood s—2,015 cwts myrabolams W Bechar.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Umzimbi s—2,000 tons manganese ore, E A Willis.

FOR COPENHAGEN.

Hidalgo s—50 bales hemp R Reeve and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Australien s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
E Rubattino s—150 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Newcastle s—2,678 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Toftwood s—3,900 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar; 10,500 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji.

FOR GENOA.

E Rubattino s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.
Centaur s—Warwick s—6,737 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

E Rubattino s—200 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

E Rubattino s—103 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR CATANIA.

E Rubattino s—202 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MALTA.

E Rubattino s—23 bales twist E H Umriger.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—100 cwts oilbanum A H Mawji and Co; 105 cwts gum P Jaithabhoy, 50 bales twist Swadeshi Mill and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—500 bales cotton Glazbrook and Co; 500 cwts onions R E Dadachanji 1,500 bales twist S J David and Co.
Toru Maoie s—500 cwts onions P E Dadachanji 250 cwts kishmish S Canji, 225 bales twist D Sassoon and Co.
Macedonia s—120 cwts gum coarse A H Manji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Macedonia s—505 bales cotton Volkert Bros.
Devanha s—1500 bales cotton Volkert Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—1,050 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 500 bales cotton, G Doosa and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosa Maru s—48 cwts gum, A H Mawji and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Tosa Maru s—200 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co.
Capri s—300 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 300 bales cotton, A Bisschek and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Capri s—300 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

EXPORT MANIFEST.

S.S. Carthusion 2,575 tons, Captain R Jones sailed for Dunkirk on 22nd day of January with 7,415 bales cotton and the following cargo :—

FOR DUNKIRK.

400 cwts buffalo horns E Mahomed, 1,000 tons manganese ore S Smidt and Co; 500 tons manganese ore M Daga; 3,800 bags rapeseed and 2,614 bags teelseed D. Sassoon and Co; 293 bags bone meal E Kadarbhoy; 310 bags myrabollams E Oomersey; 1,334 bags teelseed A Blaschek and Co; 1,334 bags teelseed and 667 bags rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1,230 bags teelseed Warman and Co; 8,075 bags rapeseed Volkert Bros; 134 bags mustardseed Baur and Krause; 1,400 bags castorseed H Maoganni, 1,334 bags teelseed L Drefuss and Co; 667 bags groundnuts J Fachiri, 4,410 bags teelseed Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton B Shamji and Co; 320 bales coston A Blaschek and Co; 275 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co; 550 bales cotton The New Mofussil and Co; 440 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 220 bales cotton Glasbrook and Co; 1,980 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton Diwadker and Co; 165 bales cotton M Bhimji and Co; 275 bales cotton A Morits and Co; 220 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co; 385 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1,550 bags myrabolams H Oomersey; 560 bags maize and 220 bags wheat flour D. Tejpal; 3,200 bags cottonseed Sanday and Co; 522 bags maize E D Sassoon and Co; 16,000 changes) in three hours. This is believed to be a record for a ringer aged over eighty-two years. He looks forward to celebrating his birthday by ringing two peals.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for, very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TALLET—January 8, at Bombay, after a painful illness, Miss Leonl Tallet, niece of Mr. F. T. Burcher. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOILEAU—January 31, at Saharanpur, the wife of Captain G. H. Boileau, R. E., of a daughter.
LITTLE—February 2, at Meerut, the wife of J. O. Little, 17th Lancers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MacKAY—GRAHAM—January 19, at the Cathedral Allahabad, by Canon Oldham, Angus Graham MacDonald MacKay, M. E., to Gertrude Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Graham, of Fyzabad.

DEATHS.

WAUGH—January 21, in Moradabad, Rev. J. W. Waugh, D. D., aged 78 years.
WRIGHT—January 25, at Allahabad, from enteric fever, Ellen Bousseville (Byles), wife of George J. Wright, of Kew, Surrey, aged 31 years.

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AND
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

B. B. R. A. Society Meeting 6 p.m.
Bombay Races, Big Meeting, First Day Mahalaxmi.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30, 10 p. m.
Skating Rink, Fancy Dress Carnival.
Harmston's Circus, behind Gowalia Fire Brigade station, Matinee 4 p.m., evening performance 9-30 p.m.

Maxim : "In business punctuality is money."—LONDON GLOBE.

JUBILEE OF THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—To-morrow is the the Golden Jubilee of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and in celebration of the event, the whole of the staff will be granted a holiday.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon when Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Medi will read a paper on "Comets observed in India by Mahomedan Histerians and their Identification."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. "Tosa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. on Friday the 11th instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 5-30 p.m. the previous day.

THE STUDENTS' UNION.—A meeting of the Students' Union will be held to-morrow, Thursday, at 6-15 p.m., (Standard Time) at Sir Mangaldas House when a lecture on "The Pursuit after Wealth" will be delivered by Mr. G. T. Hingorani. Mr. J. J Vimadalal will preside.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society (Bombay Auxiliary) will be held on Monday the 28th instant, at 5-15 p.m., in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road. The Lord Bishop of Bombay has kindly consented to preside. It is hoped that there will be a large gathering of friends of the work.

DEATH FROM OPIUM.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay held an inquest touching the death of Dagroo Gunnaji (35), a Hindu fruit-seller in the Arthur Crawford Market. On Monday morning he complained of pains in the stomach and left the stall. Subsequently he was found lying unconscious in the fruit depot. He was taken to the hospital where it was discovered that he had swallowed opium. Nothing could be known as to why or how he happened to take the drug and he died in the evening. A verdict of death from opium poisoning was recorded.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Manilal Heerachand, a bill-collecter in the service of Ramdas Deoji of the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, made a report to the police that at 2-30 p. m. on Sunday last he left the shop and went round collecting bills. He collected a sum of Rs. 2,000, in two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each and annas two and pies six in cash. He folded the notes with the cash, put them in the pocket of his inner bundi and went to the temple of Laxminarayan at Madhav Baug. On entering the temple he felt his pocket and found the notes safe there, but while coming out when he again felt the pocket he found that his pocket had been cut and the notes and cash gone

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H M S Sphinx...Comdr J Harvey .....Special Service vessel
R I M S Minto.....Comdr C M Luck.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 8.

Britannia.....1969 Halse .....Bo & H S & Co
Blake .....2896 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Budrie.....1613 Collinson.....
Dane .....1894 Stockwell..... ..Shaw Wallace &Co
Chesapeake...2886 Reed .....
Caledonia ....3529 W Hayward .....P & O S N Co
City of Vienna.....2936 Greenham...B & P S N & Co
Clan Lindsay .....2499...Stewart...James Finlay & Co
Corith.....2369 J Chadwick...W & A Graham & Co
Goalpara.....1338 Whytehead.....M M & Co
Hayda...2483...Fergusos...Marseilles...N-F...Balli Bro
Imaum .....2704 Weydshl.....K Nixon &Co
Itria.....3420 Fenwick.....M M & Co
Khalif .....2217 Watts.....
Kasara.....505 Hiton.....M M & Co
Mahomadi.....1251 Geddie.....B & P S NCo
Merven.....2272 Saunders.....The Indo Burma Petrolium & Co
Noor el-Bahr.....295 Mahomed.....G H Mithwani
Nasori .....911 Miore.....B & P S N & Co
Oceana.....3507 Bruce.....P & O S N Co
Shah Navaz...2522 Mitchell.....B and H S N Co
Strathgarry.....2340 Stanhope.....W & A G &Co
Zoroaste .....2376 Wickhom ..W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
B Devanha	4785	Powell	Shanghai		2-3 P & O S N Co
C & R Delhi	4734	Gordon	London	12-2...	P & O S N & Co
D & E Hidalgo	2760	Croft	Hull		16-2 James Finlay & Co
F Franconia	3019	Kamonaroni Hull			15-2 W & A Graham & Co
K Tosa Maru	3610	Nomura	Kobe	11-2	N Y Kaisha
N Trauntenfels	2932	R Filtrup	Hamburg	10-2	W & A Graham & Co
P Countess Warwich	2568	Raddiah	Genoa		10-2 W & A Graham & Co

H. W. P. D.

Fakkri .....3555 Revill.....Mauritius.....15-2 Bombay & Hazar Co
Subarmati.....524 Mahomed.....Manglore...7-2...Bo S N & Co

P. & O. DOCK.

Firoozi .....3005 Watson .....B & P S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia.....4036 Hamilton...Liverpool...11-2... W & A Graham & Co
3 R Rubattino.....2681 Lingi.....Genoa.....15-2 ...F R S N & Co
4 Capri.....2717 France Co...Hongkong.....17-2 F R S N & Co
5 Newcastle.....2215 Trobelcock...Port Said...12-2 W & A Graham & Co
6 Bregens...2384 Petris...Trieste...16-2...A L S N&Co
7 Toftwood.....1961 Foyan...Port Said ..12-2...W & A Graham & Co
9 Chanda...3951 Tice ...Antwerp...20-2 ..M M & Co
13 Macedonia.....5245 Andrews .....Shanghai 15-2 . B & P S N & Co
14 Kola...510 Catbush ...Bushra...10-2...M M & Co
15 Brazilian...2438 Sirowdon...Antwerp...12-2...Ralli Bros

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
8	Franconia s	Kamonaroni..	Marme Goa Fe 5
	Hayda s	Ferguson ...	Alexandria Ja 22
	Clan Lindsay s ...	Stowet ...	Glasgow Jan 17
	Goalpara s	Whytehead...	Bushire Jan 24

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Clan Murray s ...	East	Genoa
	Zoroaster s	Wickham	Calcutta
	Harpenden s	Cromack	Calcutta
	Etesian s	Davis	(put beck fr sea)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—
Steamer Haydu, for Marseilles.
" Umsambi for Hull.
" Caledonia for London.
" Devanha for China.

IMPORT.

S S Kasara 505 tons, Captain S R Elton arrived in harbour on Monday from Persian Gulf and Karachi with the following cargo :—

FROM BUSCHRE.

11 specie, 62 almonds, 139 golds, 1,786 wet dates, 6 mahleb, 19 quince seed. 5 sakieb.

FROM BUSHIRE.

47 almonds, 7 attaree, 49 gum, 19 skins 67 cotton.

FROM MUSCAT.

39 pomegranuts, 17 wet dates.

FROM CUTCH MANDVI.

46 garlic, 1 wool, 85 skins.

S S Capri 2,717 tons, Captain Francis arrived in harbour on Monday from China with the following cargo :—

FROM HONGKONG.

10 silk.

FROM SINGAPORE.

11,835 planks, 429 rice, 56 tapioca flour, 96 damar, 258 betelnuts, 30 gambier, 3 mace, 78 gum benjamin.

FROM PENAG.

193 tin, 269 rattens, 10 putch leafs, 15 betelnuts, 15 sago, 10 nutmegs, 7 mace. 27 damar.

S S Itria 3420 tons, Captain H C Fenwick arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with the following cargo :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

4353 rice, 560 hosian cloth, 1170 gunnies bags, 164 twine, 1423 tea, 94 soap, 30 sugar, 29 cotton goods, 314 betelnuts, 87 cotton waste, 26 tale, 3 cardamoms, 1 cinuber.

S S Chanda 3951 tons, Captain J C Tice arrived in harbour on Monday from Antweep with the following cargo:—

267 marbles, 193 papers, 90 coal tar, 335 paint 30 varnish, 12 tobacco, 60 soap, 286 biscuits, 95 beer, 34 borax, 214 grease, 20 blacking 63 castor oil, 121 wine, 700 gun powder, 547 pig lead, 150 gin, 6 shoes, 1518 cement, 15 coffee, 105 drugs, 56 whisky, 62 milk, 51 nails, 417 oil, 18 ink, 4 twist, 36 confectionary, 540 old newspapers, 27 candles, 570 zinc sheets 15 soda.

OPIUM.

FROM INDORE.

100 E D Sassoon and Co ; 60 Tilukchand Hukamchand ; 25 Hardyal Kesdarmal.

FROM UJJAIN.

39 E D Sassoon and Co.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, lime-coats the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant colour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of quinay and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London. England.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

***. All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 9th February 1910.

THE OLD EAST INDIAMAN.

MANY writers, more or less well informed, discourse upon matters Indian, both of modern and historic interest, but it is seldom they write of the old Indian Navy or the fleet of the East India Company. In the current number of *Blackwood*, however, Mr. David Hannay, with his unaccountable penchant for naval subjects, treats us to a study of the Indiaman, the class of ship which made the trade with this country and gave us the Indian Empire, and of the men who commanded them. The Company had its bad bargains, but its maritime service, as we are shown, was as good as human nature allowed it to be. The Portuguese had valiant fidalgos among them, even in their degraded last state. The seamen of Holland and Zeeland who sailed for the Dutch Company, were substantial sailormen, shrewd traders and dogged fighters. The French, the "tardvenus" in the fight for the trade of the East, were often brilliant in their French way. We have sent no better men to the Indian Ocean than the Breton Mahe de la Bourdonnais. But then the commanders and officers of the Honourable East India Company never became corrupt as the Portuguese did, nor stagnant and "pudding-headed" like the later Dutch, nor were they ever feather-headed, factious, contankerous, as the French were wont to be. As to their ships, Mr. Hannay reminds us that business men were found to argue, not without some appearance of plausibility, that the Company carried on its trade in a wasteful fashion—paying for instance £40 per ton for its ships, whereas vessels very fit to carry cargo could be built for £25. But the question was whether vessels constructed only for cargo could do the work of the Company's ships, could lodge passengers in a comfortable style or fight warships at need. The Indiaman, a splendid sight under full sail, was not at any time a mere trading ship. She had to fight, and fight hard, and to be her own protection, for "it was never profitable to cruise with the Queen's Navy. When prizes were taken Her Majesty (Elizabeth) closed the beautiful white hand, she was so proud of, on the booty and no supplications availed to open her tapering fingers."

There was much variety in the size of the Indiaman during the growth and development of the Company, but our commerce was mostly carried in craft of from 150 to 250 tons, till well into the nineteenth century. Except for a short period in its early days the Company did not build its own vessels, but hired them from owners who made a business of providing just what the Company wanted. They were taken on contract for six voyages and on condition that the Company was bound to load 499 tons of cargo at the chartered rate of £32 per ton, with power to load more if it wished to do so. In Hardy's Register there is a list of Indiamen captured by enemies and otherwise lost between 1700 and 1818—a hundred and sixty-nine in all, the average size being about 680 tons. A batch of them are shown at 499 tons each, but as Mr. Hannay points out "this startling exactness of measurement may not be taken as showing what their real size was. It only shows that the Company's officials classed them by their chartered tonnage." Towards the end of the eighteenth century the Company reverted to its former practice of building ships of teak in India—an example set by the Portuguese. The change of policy was by no means appreciated by the English shipbuilders, who appealed to the Navigation Acts which required all ships enjoying British Register, except prizes taken from the King's enemies, to be British built. For a time the India-built vessels were confined to the seas within the charter of the Company. They could sail from port to port and country to country in the East, between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan, but they could not go to Great Britain. However, in the end, the restriction was removed, and by 1870 a large proportion of Indiamen were built at Bombay or in Bengal.

Mr. Hannay has been at pains to investigate the pay and emoluments of masters and crew and finds that they were all inadequately remunerated. The men frequently deserted and as frequently died abroad. Arrack was more fatal than the bullets of the barbarians, interlopers, pirates, privateers or warships—Dutch or French. To make good losses when the King's natural born subjects were not to be obtained, the Navigation Laws allowed of the engagement of such foreigners as offered, and from the earliest days of British trade with the East, lascars were engaged to fill up ratings. As the Company was forbidden by the Navigation Laws to employ them as members of the crew on outward-bound voyages, it had to place them in lodging-houses and carry them back as passengers—an addition to its expenses which only the profits of a monopoly enabled it to bear. In the end the Indiaman was allowed to carry as many lascars as she found needful, so long as she also carried four white sailors per hundred tons of her register. Within the limits of the Company's charter there was no restriction, an Indiaman carried from twenty to thirty-six guns, one of 800 tons had a hundred officers and men, and one of 1,300 tons and upwards, a hundred and thirty. Two lascars were held to be the equivalent of one European, therefore one of the larger Indiamen, which had a crew of sixty whites and a hundred and twenty lascars was accounted only to have a crew of a hundred and twenty. "Encouragements and indulgences" made up for small pay and the captain and officers in fact formed a floating body of traders favoured by the Company. Many officers, contrary to the orders of the Company, bought their commands and found it pay them. There was adventure as well as trade and Mr. Hannay gives us an account of some of the thrilling fight with privateers and pirates. And we are shown how the Company rendered occasional public service, mostly by fitting out vessels to cruise for the protection of trade. The Indiaman's main duty was to carry trade out and home at its own risk and as they were well armed they preferred the freedom given by sailing without convoy. Freedom left them unhampered to sail without exclusive regard to the market and the seasons. But freedom was perilous and, fight as they did, it was not always that they were victorious and able to drive off French frigates and large privateers.

LAST YEARS' SHIPPING. The annual summary of shipbuilding at Home and abroad for the year 1909 has been issued by Lloyd's Register and speaks plainly of the depression in this trade there has been in the past two years. In 1907 the total tonnage launched was one million six hundred thousand tons as compared with approximately the same amount in 1905, and a million and eight hundred thousand in 1906. In 1908 the figure had dropped to nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand, and last year this had only increased to a shade less than a million tons. Besides, this was the work done by Government consisting of forty new ships of 126,230 tons displacement. The total output for the United Kingdom for the year was, therefore, 568 vessels of a little over one million one hundred thousand tons. It is more satisfactory, however, in general to exclude Government tonnage from the returns as it must always come under a special head and depends on things other than trade conditions. It is noteworthy that a little over seventy-five per cent. was built for registration in the United Kingdom. In this connection, it should be noted that the tonnage of United Kingdom vessels lost, broken up, etc., during the last twelve months appears, from the information at present in the possession of Lloyd's Register, to have been 356,506 tons (316,574 steam, 39,932 sail). Sales to foreign and colonial owners for the twelve months ended November, 1909, according to the Registrar-General's Returns, reached a total of 396,298 tons (311,451 steam, 84,847 sail). On the other hand 3,748 tons (2,488 steam 1,260 sail) were built abroad for United Kingdom owners, and purchases from foreign and colonial owners during the same period amounted to 26,995 tons (25,457 steam, 1,538 sail.) Of the work done for countries other than Great Britain, the Colonies head the list as having made the largest demand with six per cent. of the total output, whilst the other countries in their order of merit were Holland, with about three per cent., Norway, Belgium, Brazil and Sweden. There have been some considerable changes in regard to the size and speed of vessels launched. Last year compared badly in this respect with any of the four previous years. During the period 1893-6 on an average ten vessels of six thousand tons were launched each year. In the four following years the average rose to 32 at which it stood for the four next years, but in 1905-8 the average fell to thirty and last year there was a serious decline to 19.

Again, in the period 1897-1900 twenty-four vessels of over ten thousand tons were launched as compared with three in the previous four years. In 1901-4 the number was twenty-seven with a similar number in 1905-8, but last year the number was only six of which the "Balmoral Castle" headed the list with 13,000 tons, the "Mantua" coming fifth. Several tables of statistics are given in the return, two of which enable a comparison to be made with the work done in foreign yards. It appears that there were built abroad during the year, 537 vessels of 610,991 tons (348 steamers of 564,771 tons and 189 sailing vessels of 46,220 tons.) These figures show a decrease of over 292,000 tons as compared with those for 1908. Among foreign countries, the leading places were held by the United States of America (209,604 tons,) Germany (128,696 tons,) Holland (59,106 tons,) Japan (52,319 tons,) France (42,197 tons,) and Italy (31,217 tons.) The total output of war vessels (109 of 278,245 tons displacement) shows an increase of about 43,000 tons' displacement on the figures for the preceding year. Of these last details are given which show the relative activity of England and Germany. France built most battleships with five of a total tonnage of 90,140 while Germany was second with three of a total of 57,000 tons as compared with two British with a total tonnage of 39,150. In the class of armoured cruisers Britain built 18,750 tons in one ship leading over Germany by fifty tons only, but in Protective Cruisers Britain built six with a total tonnage of 25,900 as compared with three in Germany with a total tonnage of 12,840. In other classes of warships Britain built about 4,500 tons more than Germany, but the total works out at 35 British ships of 98,790 tons and 27 German ships of 99,116 tons, and though France only built 19 ships they represented a tonnage of 95,740. These figures cannot be considered as satisfactory, for they show that Germany beat Great Britain both in number and tonnage of warships, and in the main total tonnage a state of affairs which most certainly should not be allowed to occur again.

THE PRESS BILL. As we anticipated the Select Committee on the Press Bill has reduced the strength of an already weak scheme, urging the desirability of modifying the amount of the deposit to be placed in the hands of Government for security of good behaviour. From Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 2,000 is a big reduction, quite unnecessary, for well intentioned printers and publishers of small means will not find either a minimum of Rs. 500 sufficient to hamper them in their operations, and it was never proposed to enforce a deposit of the maximum amount except in cases where the Magistrate has reasonable grounds to believe that the Press was intended, or likely to be employed, for improper purposes. The proposed amendment as to authority being given to Postal officers to open suspicious packages is absurd, calculated to defeat the object of that portion of the Bill, and we trust it may be rejected. Other amendments suggested by the Select Committee are of little importance and it may be, that the draft is not so altered as to require republication. The minority report calls for little comment. The contention that the existing law is sufficient to punish actual sedition and incitement to violence is beside the mark. It may be ; but it is not sufficient to prevent the distribution of seditious literature throughout the country, literature printed and published abroad and that produced surreptitiously at presses other than newspaper offices in India. In view of exceptional circumstances the dissentients accept the measure, though with great reluctance, as a choice between two evils, and express a hope that it will not be made applicable to all India, or that it be permanently added to the Statute Book. At all events it is desirable that it should remain until sedition has been completely stamped out, and that we fear will not be for some considerable time to come.

FOREIGN NAVAL ACTIVITY. THE French Cabinet has submitted its Navy Bill, providing for a battle-fleet consisting of twenty-eight battleships, ten scouts, twenty-two destroyers and ninety-four submarines—a goodly programme. We hope it may be agreed to and carried out, for France for a long time past has permitted her navy to deteriorate below the standard necessary for her own protection. Turkey, too, is shortly to be asked to provide five million pounds—the expenditure to be spread over a decade—in the development of a scheme propounded by Admiral Gamble. Fired by the example of Greece, the Turkish Government was said to have proposed buying a large warship and, if possible, one of superior power to that which her neighbours are acquiring, also to purchase a number of destroyers and submarines. But the proposals of the Turkish Government, as reported by Reuter, scarcely amount to that.

THE Commander-in-Chief, who is now paying a short visit to Lucknow will return to Calcutta on the 11th instant.

THERE will be a grand display of fireworks to-day the 9th instant at the Allahabad Exibition Ground, and in connection with this there will be an illuminated cycle ride.

BISHOP Engham, Home Organisation Secretary of the Church Missionary Society in London, has arrived in Allahabad and spoke at a public meeting in the Hall of the Lady Muir Memorial Training School last night.

IT may be taken as certain that Mr. W. L. Harvey, Member of the Imperial Council for Commerce and Industry, will take six months' leave on medical certificate from the close of the Calcutta Session, as his health is not in a satisfactory state. It would seem probable that Mr. B. Robertson, Secretary in the Commerce Department, will fill the officiating vacancy.

CONSEQUENT on the retirement of Mr. F. Atkinson, Accountant-General, United Provinces, the following postings of Accountants-General will take place after the Budget session:—Mr. Wagle, Deputy Controller-General, to Allahabad; Mr. Brigstocke from Madras to Lahore; and Mr. Pritchard from Lahore to Madras.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

THE Olympic Games of 1910 are a long way off yet, but we are reminded of the festival by the appointment of Mr. K. Hallstrom as chief secretary. He is a Swede, but has resided in England for some years and is a member of the London A. C. and the Ranelagh Harriers, so that he knows the ropes. In addition he is a good athlete and has run prominently in the English championships. Before proceeding to Stockholm, where the next Olympiad will be held, he will put in a few months' studying French athletic methods. From this it will be gathered that he is a competent man and to be thoroughly trusted to carry out his duties in an efficient manner.

ONE OF ENGLAND'S CRACKS.

W. T. Clarke of Sefton was a big tip for the National Cross-country Championship of 1908, but a sprained ankle put him out of the race. Subsequently, however, he showed fine form in long-distance races and was the first of the United Kingdom's representatives in the Olympic Marathon Race. Soon after this he met with an accident and many thought his running days were over. That he is still very much to the fore, was shown by the manner he won his club championship a few days ago, and he will make it interesting for the rest of the cracks this season. A. Underwood is another famous athlete who has come out of retirement and with Clark, A. E. Wood, A. J. Robertsen, W. Coales and others engaged, it looks as though the cross-country championships will be very exciting.

The next big event in the athletic world will be the visit of the Birchfield Harriers to Paris for the purpose of meeting a strong French team in a cross-country race. The improvement of French athletes in late years has been very marked and home sportsmen are anxious to see how our near neighbours will shape against our champion team. We have not forgotten how J. Bouen hunted A. E. Wood home in the last International Cross-country Championship and there are other of his countrymen who are in the first flight.

PEDESTRIANISM.

As Dorando Petri of Italy shows no inclination to go on with the suggested return Marathon race with C. W. Gardiner, it would appear as though he is not anxious to again measure his speed and stamina with the Englishman. Gardiner, however, is trying to come to terms with J Price and C. Hefferon and his suggestions are very much to the point. He is willing to run either of them at the Marathon distance or to enter into a sweepstake with the two for a series of races at 10 and 15 miles and the full Marathon journey. The best thing about Gardiner's cartel is his proposal that each man shall put up a side stake of £25 or £50 (winner to take all) and that the profit or loss of the gate shall be shared equally.

So far no promoter seems inclined to offer a good purse for a race among the cracks, the best inducement so far being one of £100 providing four men agree to run. This is not very generous, for while we are never likely to see the same interest in foot-racing as in the old days, there is reason to think that a gate of 10,000 might be attracted by a Marathon race between good men in Edinburgh or Glasgow. The interest in foot racing reached the high-water mark when W. G. George and W. Cummings ran their series of matches in 1885. The first race at one mile, attracted about 40,000 people to Lillie Bridge and the crowd was so great that the fence gave way and thousands were swept into the ground without paying. In addition, the surrounding buildings were black with people, and it is unlikely such a crowd has viewed any other foot-race. The ten miles match on the same ground was better managed, and though only about half as many spectators were present, the gate receipts amounted to £930.

BOXING.

The manner Willie Lewis keeps polishing off his rivals is an eye-opener, and the talented American is simply worshipped by the sportsmen of Paris. His latest victim was Jewey Smith of London who, though considerably heavier than Lewis, was well beaten in the fourth round of their contest at Paris last Saturday. All sorts of excuses have been made for Smith who is said to have been far from fit and that he took the count without being really out, etc. The excuses are discreditable to the Britisher and the best class of sportsmen are weary of hearing excuses from men who go down before Lewis, who has proved himself a terror. Followers of the noble art here are now awaiting the result of his match against his namesake Harry, and should he come through all right, we can then anticipate a match between Thomas of Wales and himself. They are bound to meet sooner or later and South Wales may be the venue, there being talk of £1,000 purse for a contest between them.

BILLIARDS.

Lovers of billiards have had a chance of seeing two great players in opposition this week. They are H. W. Stevenson and R. Diggle, the latter being in receipt of 4,000 points start in 18,000 up. Both have been doing big things, Stevenson making no fewer than six breaks of over 300 during the first half of the match, while he opened the second portion by running a break into 552. His rival, however, was in no way discouraged by this, for he came along with a perfect break of 592 on Wednesday. In consequence of this, the receiver of points now holds a handicap advantage, and the back marker will have to do something sensational to pull the match out of the fire.

Writing about billiards, W. A. Lovejoy, an ex-amateur, surprised the spectators at a match a few days ago by playing certain strokes while sitting on a low stool. The idea of this was to put himself on a more convenient level, he being a very tall man. Whether the authorities will introduce legislation to prevent this, remains to be seen, but there is nothing in the rules to forbid it at present.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

At last. Supporters of Rugby football in England have had to wait a long time for a win over Wales, but there was a turn in the tide at Twickenham on Saturday. It was a fitting end to the first International on the new Rugby Union ground, and now that the representatives of England have again beaten Wales (the last win was at Blackheath in 1896) it is hoped the game will boom in this country. It cannot be said that the result was due to great superiority by the winners, the chief cause being that the Welshmen did not shew their usual form, and at half in particular they were below par. This was mainly due to the manner little Gent at half and C. H. Pillman, a winger, dropped on to the opposing halves and threw when the ball came out of the scrum on to the Welsh side. Pillman in particular was greatly responsible for the result, and it must be pleasing to New Zealanders that their example has led to England beating Wales, the country which lowered the colours of the All Blacks. The English forwards carried the opening scrums and this of course, was the first step towards victory, coupled with the try which Birkett and Chapman gained in the first minute of the game. It was a splendid match and though England only won by a narrow margin (11 points to 6) it is possible a bigger victory might have been seen had the home side continued to open up the game during the second half, instead of resting content.

ASSOCIATION.

Followers of the Association game had the opening round of the Football Association Cup to claim their attention on Saturday. The conditions were not favourable, yet big crowds were attracted by the chief matches. The Chelsea vs. Hull tie at Stamford Bridge for instance, drawing a gate of 34,500. Some of the ties led to remarkable results, the biggest wins being : Bradford over Bishops Auckland (8 goals to 0); Blackburn over Accrington (7 to 1); and Tottenham Hotspur over Plymouth, also by 7 goals to 1. Once again the holders (Manchester United) failed to survive the opening round, Burnley knocking out the 1909 winners by 2 goals to 0. Other famous teams in Liverpool and Sheffield Wednesday failed against Bristol City and Northampton respectively, and they will now have to find solace in trying for League honours. The biggest match of the second round will be the Chelsea vs. Tottenham Hotspur tie at Stamford Bridge, which will probably lead to a record gate for the second round.

IN GENERAL.

Splendid entries have been received for the annual Alhambra Wrestling Tournament.

Albert Aldridge of Redhill, an ex-amateur ten miles champion, wants to run any of the cracks an indoor Marathon race. He is also ready to meet Shrubb and others in a series of matches at 10, 15 and 26 miles.

M. Sick, a German, weighing 154lbs, accomplished the feat of raising a 254lbs weight above the head with a clean press in London on Wednesday.

Lieutenant C. R. Dugmore, a good hurdler and jumper, is now outward bound for the West Coast of Africa, so he will be lost to English athletic circles for a time.

Admirers of B. Barry have guaranteed him a fixed sum weekly so that he can devote all his time to training for his race with Arnst of New Zealand for the world's sculling championship.

Capital entries have come in for the Professional Foursome to be held on the Stoke Poges links next week.

ABOLITION OF THE MATRICULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Nearly 23 years ago I first recommended the abolition of the Matriculation through the medium of the press. In support of my suggestion I then quoted the opinion of Dr. W. Wordsworth, C. I. E., the then Principal of the Elphinstone College, whom Sir Pherozesha Mehta and his friends have always held in great reverence. Since that date the candidates for the Matriculation have nearly doubled in number and frequent complaints are made about the want of uniformity of the test applied by the several examiners in each paper. For instance some raise a cry against Ahmedabad candidates having had an advantage over those at the other centres owing to the special leniency of the particular examiner who examined the papers of that centre.

The Matriculation has, during the last two or three decades, failed in the object for which it was created. It was intended that it should be the stepping-stone to Collegiate education, but in course of time it was availed of by a majority of those who never intended to join College and who were never fit to receive Collegiate education.

The Matriculation has also ceased to be recognised as a test for those who enter the different colleges, most of them having prescribed their own special tests for those who seek admission in those Colleges. There is such a test for the Medical College and the College of Science at Poona has closed its doors against the Matriculation. So then it is only the Arts Colleges that accept the Matriculation test, but even these select their own students and are not bound to admit any particular students. So that the Matriculation, the original object of which was to recognise it as a test for entering the various Colleges, has practically failed in it. Why then retain it? Is it because it puts the hall-mark on those who have to serve as clerks, salesmen or brokers that it should be retained? And if that be the aim should the University consider it consistent with its dignity to fulfil it? Owing to the Matriculation having received recognition from the University, people have learnt to attach undue importance to it and there is not a high school in Bombay that does not prepare students for the examination alone and the result is that even those who do not aim at higher education in Colleges and who would with advantage to otherwise joined some workshop or factory or opened a shop or received instructions in the technical arts waste, their time in studying for the Matriculation, which they would otherwise have more profitably employed. Under the present system all boys have to receive instruction in the same subjects, science, second language, algebra and such other subjects which would be useful to those who wish to join College and needlessly take up the time of boys who are totally unfit for higher education and the result is that we find Matriculates aspiring to places carrying Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 as salaries and not finding even these rot and rot without doing aught useful and ultimately fill the ranks of disappointed youths. It is a pity the Senate has by its vote of Saturday lost a very good chance of placing Secondary education on a better footing.—Yours, etc.,

R. B. PAYMASTER.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In these days of advanced commercial activity and the rapid springing up of Companies worked entirely by Joint Stock Capital, the necessity of having competent people at the helm of affairs is keenly felt and deemed a predominant factor in the successful carrying out of the work. Among all the great movements in the world's work it is usually easy to single out men who, dominated with one great idea, have, by their ability, time, and ceaseless energy, revolutionised industries and methods of work in different trades and professions. The high value attached to capable organizers and managers is nowhere greater than in the business field. Instances of Joint Stock Companies having collapsed mainly owing to this want are too familiar to our readers. While admitting the necessity of having qualified auditors who check the accounts once or twice a year, one ought not to lose sight of the fact that for the successful working of the concern from year to year, duly qualified officers at the head are essential even more than that qualified auditors.

It is therefore hoped that in the interests of the commercial public the Government in revising the present Indian Companies Act will give due attention to the question of directors, managers, secretaries of Joint Stock Companies.—Yours, etc.,

G. N. NANDIVADA.

OWING to the recent success of the tenant of a flat in Chicago, who took legal action against his landlord, because he would not renew his lease owing to the birth of the tenant's two children, other similar cases have been started. For many years tenants have submitted to the landlords' decree of "No children in flats," the "Chronicle" states, but at last one man was found strong enough to resist, and there is great joy over the verdict. The Judge declared that children have as much right to protection as game, and the decree of the landlords against children tended to encourage race suicide. It was also found to be against Statute law as it involved the health, safety, and general welfare of the community.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

BIG BATTLE FLEET ORDERED.

Enormous Increase of Submarines

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

The French Cabinet has submitted to the Chamber the Navy Bill. The Bill provides for a battle-fleet, consisting of 28 battleships, ten scouts, 22 destroyers and 94 submarines.

MR. MERRIMAN AND SOUTH AFRICA.

Question of First Union Premier.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

A telegram from Capetown states that the vehement speech by Mr. Merriman, denouncing the idea of a coalition in the Ministry, implying the re-assertion of the old racial lines, under the Union, is much commented on. It is thought that Mr. Merriman and not Mr. Botha, who rather favoured the coalition, will lead the Dutch and be first Union Premier.

THE CHINCHOW-AIGUN RAILWAY SCHEME.

Russian Appreciation of Britain's Attitude.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

St. Petersburg telegrams announce that Peking advices state that the British Minister has informed China that the latter cannot take definitive decision concerning the construction of the Chinchow-Aigun Railway without considering the interests of Japan and Russia and consulting them.

The *Times* says that this friendly concern for Russian interests on the part of Great Britain is deeply appreciated in St. Petersburg.

AMERICAN CORPORATIONS BILL.

Great Step towards Federal Control.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

The Corporations Bill based on Mr. Taft's message to Congress of 7th January has been introduced into Congress and is considered a most radical step towards Federal control since the Sherman Act. Apart from other stringent regulations it debars Corporations from acquiring stock of other Corporations.

THE SACKVILLE CLAIM.

Evidence of Illegitimacy Produced.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

After prolonged proceedings the claimant to the title and estate of the late Ambassador Sackville withdrew his petition. The Judge refused to grant further adjournment. Positive evidence was produced that Sackville always declared petitioner as an illegitimate son.

THE PARIS FLOODS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

A Paris telegram states that the French Cabinet asks Parliament to vote 20,000,000 francs towards the assistance of those affected by the floods.

COTTON-BROKER'S FORTUNE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

Mr. James Smith, of Liverpool, the cotton-broker, left £264,011.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Good Increases.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

An increase is shown in the value of exports and imports for January of £2,420,790 and £6,000,069 respectively.

The imports chiefly consist of manufactures and exports of ships, wool, cotton and iron and steel.

KING OF SWEDEN'S ILLNESS.

Successful Operation.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

The King of Sweden was successfully operated on for appendicitis at midnight yesterday.

THE TURKISH NAVY.

Admiral Gamble's Suggestion.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Government will shortly submit to Parliament a demand for an extraordinary credit of five million pounds Turkish, to be spread over a decade on behalf of the Navy, based on the proposals of Admiral Gamble.

PRIME MINISTER'S RETURN

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8

Mr. Asquith has left Cannes for London.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Protest Meeting at Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 8.

An influential and largely attended meeting of all castes and creeds was held in Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore, this evening. Sir D. P. Masson, Kt. was in the chair. The Bishop of Lahore sent a word of regret for his inhability to attend the meeting. Sir D. P. Masson, in opening the proceedings, remarked that he well remembered the grand occasion when he attended a public meeting in Lahore where South African matters were the subject for discussion, namely, the victory of British arms in South Africa. But in South African colonies at present the claims of British Indians were insultingly trampled upon and they were ruthlessly and brutally cast into prison. That sort of thing must not be any more. They should all combine to strengthen the hands of the Indian Government in this matter.

Mr. Polak then made a most stirring appeal, quoting incidents of harrowing distress which evoked an intense feeling of sympathy and indignation.

Sir P. C. Chatterji moved the first resolution, earnestly urging upon the British Government to put an end to the continued ill-treatment to which Indians in South Africa are subjected and to stop all further recruitment of Indian labourers to South Africa. The Resolution was seconded by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Mohamad Shaffi and supported by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Shadi Lal and carried unanimously.

The second Resolution expressing warm appreciation of the bold stand that the Indians have taken in South Africa was moved by Revd. D. Ewing, seconded by Moulvi Fazal Din supported by Sardar Gurcharan Singh and was carried unanimously.

The third Resolution that a Committee be appointed to raise subscription was moved by Lala Harkishen Lal. A Committee consisting of the following gentlemen was appointed :—Sir P. C. Chatterji, Hon'ble Shadi Lal Rai Bahadur, Hon'ble Mohamad Shaffi, Khan Bahadur, Revd. Dr. Ewing, Sardar Gurcharan Singh, S. S. Bhatia, Rai Sahib Sukh Dyal, Roshanlal, Lala Harkishen Lal, Rai Bahadur Lal Chand, Fazal Din, Dharam Das Suri, with Pandit Rambhaj Dutt Chowdri and Abdul Aziz to work as Secretaries.

A fourth Resolution stating that copies of the resolutions be sent to the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy was moved by Duni Chand and seconded by Dharmdas Suri.

Subscriptions were also realised on the spot.

THE DEPORTATIONS.

Strange Request of Relatives.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

The daughters of Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter have written letters to the Home Secretary of the Government of India, praying for permission to live with their father at the Central Jail, as he is an old man and not in good health.

Mrs. Mitter has also addressed a similar letter, but the Government, while refusing the permission informed them that Government had no objection to their visiting the deportee, for which permission should be obtained on each occasion.

THE POONA POLICE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 8.

The District Judge has dismissed the appeal and confirmed the finding of the Assistant Collector Mr. MacGregor, who convicted J. G. Johnston, Sergeant, Poona Police, on a charge of misconduct with the wife of another Police Sergeant Tonks. The Judge held that there was ample material to support the Lower Court's conclusion. The main evidence in the case was certainly a confession. Fear was not the main factor that induced the confessions made by appellant and Mrs. Tonks. In the appellant's case he would not have written what was untrue with regard to Mrs. Tonks. It was open for her to appeal for protection to the witnesses which was a course any innocent woman would have adopted. The story of the complainant was obviously that of a man who himself honestly believed that his wife had dishonoured him. Although he may have treated his wife badly in the past he came to Court as a man who really believed himself to be seriously injured.

Johnston undergoes the term of two months' rigorous imprisonment in Yerrowda Jail.

IMMGIRANTS FROM NATAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 8.

The steamer "Musfuli," which arrived from Natal on the 7th January, brought 518 immigrants, and Mr. A. K. Cumming, I.C.S., Protector of Immigrants, has submitted a report, from which it is gratifying to learn that the immigrants questioned individually as to the treatment they received in Natal and during the voyage had no complaints to make.

BEEF EATING IN JAPAN.

Deputation to the Japanese Consul.

On behalf of the Theosophical Society's League for the promotion of Temperance, mercy and morality, at Surat, a deputation waited on the Japanese Consul on Monday last to protest against the introduction of beef into the dietary of Japan. The deputation was headed by Dr. D. J. Edalbehram of Surat and consisted of Sheth Dharamsey Morarji Geouldas, Sheth Purshotum Sunderji Zala, Dr. Tribhevandas Leherichand, Messrs. J. J. Vimadalal, Mohanlal Maganbhai, Labhshanker Luxmidas, K. J. B. Wadia and others. Rao Bahadur Vissonji Khimji was unable to join the deputation on account of a pressing engagement.

A petition had been previously sent to the Consul and a reply to his letter was also handed in. The deputation was received with great kindness and heard with great interest and attention all that was urged by the members on the question of vegetarianism, from the religious, moral, intellectual and physical standpoints and, in reply, stated that from the standpoint of humanity there was no doubt that the taking of animal food was unjustifiable and that the Buddhist religion forbade such food. He added that although he was then of opinion that beef-eating strengthened the physical constitution he would be very pleased to read the books that were presented to him by the deputation and go into the question fully. The Consul further assured the deputation that he would be pleased to forward the petition to his Government and that he expected full inquiries to be made in this matter. The Japanese, he said, had, as their present staple food, rice and fish, and full investigation would be made to ascertain what the effects of adding meat to the diet would be. The Consul was good enough to discuss the matter for about an hour and expressed himself greatly pleased at the League having approached him in the matter.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

Speech by Sir John Muir-Mackenzie.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Schools under the charge of the Schools' Committee of the Bandra Municipality, took place yesterday in a specially erected shamiana in the compound of the Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit School Hall, Bandra. The Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie presided; and Lady Muir-Mackenzie gave away the prizes. There was a large attendance.

An interesting programme of recitations and songs was gone through by the pupils, after which Lady Muir-Mackenzie gave away the prizes.

EDUCATION IN BANDRA.

Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, Vice-President and Chairman, Schools' Committee, Bandra Municipality, then read the report, from which the following are extracts :

Before I commence with the annual report, I cannot help expressing our deep abhorrence at the most dastardly and brutal crime at Nasik. I mean the horrible murder of Mr. Jackson by an exceedingly wicked and despicable Brahmin lad. Mr. Jackson was a deep Sanskrit scholar and was in love with the ancient literature of India and her people. He has done a great deal to advance the cause of Primary Education. It was during his Secretaryship of the Educational Branch of the Secretariat the G. R. No. 1752 was issued supplementing the resources of the Local Boards and Municipalities by additional grants from provincial funds. By this Resolution the Government contribution was raised from 1-3 to ½ of the total expenditure incurred by these bodies on account of Primary Education. Since the issue of this Resolution the cause of Primary Education has been considerably furthered. The Municipalities and the Local Boards have been grateful for this enhanced help from Government. This brutal and treacherous crime has moved every right minded person, and it is high time that we should realize the responsibility that we have in dealing with Government Officials, who move amongst us as freely as any one of us, and thus enlist the sympathy of men of the type of the late Mr. Jackson. Our duty lies not in empty protests but in helping the administration in eradicating the cancerous growth which is alien to our nation. Fortunately our town is free from any of those movements which breed this cancer: and the atmosphere we live in is chaste and free from any contamination. Ladies and Gentlemen, you will join me in expressing our deep sympathy for Mrs. Jackson in her sad bereavement. Further, I must mention the great loss this Municipality has sustained by the unexpected, untimely and sad death of our popular, conscientious and hard working President, the late Mr. Cama. Had he continued at the head of this Municipal administration for some time more he would have assiduously tried to further the progress of education in this town. We all fully sympathise with Mrs. Cama and her young children in their sad bereavement. I shall now turn to the Annual Report of our Municipal Schools. There are at present eight schools under our charge including the village school at Khari. Out of these, seven are for Primary education and one for Secondary or Anglo-Vernacular education. This latter is registered under the Grant-in-Aid Code. Besides these eight schools the Municipality subsidises three more schools for infant classes. Out of the seven Primary schools two are for girls and five for boys. With the increase in the number of Schools the Municipality had to spend more on education. In the year 1902-03, when the grant was fixed, under G. R. No. 1752, at Rs. 1,293-0, the expenditure was Rs. 2,554-7-2. Since that year our expenditure has been steadily going up. This year we have budgeted Rs. 6,976 for Primary and Rs. 1,634 for A.-V. School, while the Government grants remain unchanged as far as Primary education was concerned, and the grant to A.-V. School has been reduced to Rs. 200 since last year. We addressed the Director of Public Instruction requesting for a revision of the grant on the grounds stated above. We have received the reply stating that the question is under consideration and that he could not say definitely when it would be decided. The indefinite delay is rather trying since the burden has been steadily increasing on our Municipality with increased demand for education, which will ever be maintained owing to the steadily growing population of this town.

This Municipality is spending more on Primary education than any other Municipalities in the Thana District, while the Government grant to this Board is not in the same proportion as other Municipalities enjoy. Besides this expenditure our Municipality contributes 360 as subsidy to the Local Village Schools for Primary education. This shows that our Municipality, in spite of the paucity of the Government grant, is not stinting in its expenditure on education. It is hoped that Government will soon decide the question of reassessment of the Provincial grant and thus relieve the increasing burden by contributing a fair share towards the present expenditure. Our Board is anxious to improve and spread Primary education by opening some new schools for the children of the Agriculturists and the Depressed classes.

Our Anglo-Vernacular School has been steadily looking up. There are at present 40 boys on the rolls against last year's 26. The School was inspected on 22nd October last by the Deputy Educational Inspector, who remarks: "The School was found to be in a fair state of efficiency, the quality of work was better than the last year. Copy books in English and Modi were neatly written, Drawing appeared to be much better taught than the last year," etc. We had sent up five boys from this school for the 1st Grade Art Examination, out of whom three have been declared to have passed.

There is a crying need for a well-equipped High School in this town; and it will be of use for boys of this town in particular and of Salsette in general. Many a parent is forced to go back to Bombay or to make other arrangements for the education of their children owing to the absence of a High School here. The present Anglo-Vernacular School is in an embryonic stage owing to the paucity of funds. And under this difficulty it will be some years before this school develops into a regular High School; unless therefore the Government extends its generous hands the convenience of the people living in Salsette will never be properly consulted, inasmuch as numerous boys from Salsette are compelled to travel all the way to Bombay to receive education—mostly in schools conducted by irresponsible bodies. With the development of the Scheme for the expansion of Salsette the need of a well-equipped High School at Bandra will be accentuated and it will not now be too early to move in the matter. We trust, therefore, that those in power will help us to attain our object as the Scheme for the expansion of Salsette is before Government. During the last three years, services of teachers trained under the new methods of imparting education have been secured and the education given in our schools has been brought up-to-date. Two more schools have been opened, viz. the Gujarati Boys' School and Khari Village School. The Gujarati Girls' School has been put under a trained school-mistress. The Kindergarten was introduced and Drawing made compulsory in advanced classes. The scale of fees in the Urdu School was reduced with a view to make Primary education more popular among Mahomedans.

The Board has in view the needs of the Depressed classes and intends to start soon a school for them. There is also the necessity of a separate Urdu School for Mussalman girls. The Board further intends to extend its help to some of the indigenous schools. The realisation of these projects requires time and money. It will naturally devolve on our successors. It is my ardent desire that this policy of developing Primary education among the various sections of the masses be kept up and education made popular and cheap.

SIR JOHN MUIR-MACKENZIE.

The Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie then addressed the meeting. He said :

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Let my first words be to thank you for having done Lady Muir-Mackenzie and myself the honour to invite us to be present here this evening and to assure you that it gave us the greatest pleasure to accept your invitation. Your report begins with an allusion to the lamentable murder of Mr. Jackson. On that topic which is hardly relevant to the object with which we meet here to-day, I shall only say a very few words. It is so far relevant in that Mr. Jackson was eminently a friend of education and of higher education, the extension and efficiency of which he did all that in him lay to promote. In his death educationalists of every shade have lost a valuable friend.

I am sure that in this room there is not a single individual who does not reprobate that horrible crime from the bottom of his heart. There were also, of course, multitudes of people, outside this room, who equally reprobate it. But the lamentable thing is that there are certainly even among those who reprobated it a certain, indeed I fear a substantial, number who think that there was a certain degree of excuse for it. A deplorable, misguided, mad action, but still not altogether without excuse; that is the attitude of such people. It is impossible not to read papers of a certain class, and by no means the worst that is to say, the most seditious class of papers without seeing that that is the sentiment in the mind of a good many people. Now, that is the sentiment to oppose and to confute, and in the opposition and confutation of it everyone can be useful at the present time. There is no excuse for assassinations of this kind either in the character of British rule or even in the fact that it is a foreign rule, an alien rule. For it is a good rule, and not only that, but it is rule under which the aspirations of Indians of all classes, castes and creeds, are being given a generous and effective response ever widening in its scope. I should not have been sorry to enlarge on this theme, but I could not do so with propriety at this meeting, which is, of course, in no way political. All I have ventured to do is to indicate a line which, I think, it would well become all loyally disposed persons to take in discussing this sad subject.

There is, alas, another sad event commemorated in your report. I allude to the death of Mr. Jama, your late President. Personally I knew him but slightly. His work, however, came several times under my notice, and I can say that it was of a high order. I looked upon him as one of the most promising Indian officers. I have known him in the Indian Civil Service, and it was my hope that he would rise to high and honourable position in that great service. I most deeply regret his loss and so I know does the Government to which I have the honour to belong.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY.

I will now turn to the matters mentioned in your report. I observe that it shows a steadily, not to say rapidly, increasing expenditure on the part of your Municipality on education. This is a situation in which as Financial Member of the local Government I am well able to sympathise. Government are in exactly in the same predicament. Their expenditure on all kinds of education, primary, secondary, and collegiate is steadily, not to say rapidly, increasing, and the difficulty now is to find the resources from which that increase shall be met. You, at any rate, are in the position to increase your resources by submitting to increased taxation. We, the local Government, have no such resources, but I venture to predict in the many directions which are rightly regarded as essential, it will be absolutely necessary to enable Provincial Government to tax themselves. The revenues are expansive, and will, no doubt, continue to expand, but the rate of expansion is not great, and the limit must in time be reached.

You now express a desire for increased grants from Government. The desire is a natural one, but I cannot promise you much as I should like to, that when your application comes up, you may not receive the disheartening reply that there is no money available from which to give you a larger grant. You may at any rate be certain that if you can show as would seem to be the case from this report that you are spending liberally yourselves, and that your results justify your expenditure, your application will be considered with every desire to assist you.

SUBURBAN HIGH SCHOOLS.

It is a most satisfactory feature of your report that it shows you to be making effective provision in your schemes of education for all classes. The Mahomedans have their Urdu school and the fishermen and other comparatively backward classes have theirs. I observe also that your ambition is to have a high school of your own. That certainly is a most legitimate aspiration, and one which Government will, I am sure, be prepared to consider most benevolently. Of course, in considering such a proposal the difficulties cannot be disregarded, and here again the financial question is, I fear, bound to come in. But, if as I understand you are ready, and able to provide for two hundred children, and the Municipality is ready to bear a fair proportion of the cost of a high school, I should hope that before long you will get it. Personally I bear the best goodwill. I think that a movement to establish good secondary schools, in the suburbs of Bombay, of which Bandra in the chief, deserves every encouragement. I understand the present situation to be that parents have to send their children into Bombay, to get a high school education, and to qualify for that Matriculation, of which recently we have been hearing so much. That is in my humble opinion the exact reverse of the right situation. The right thing would be for Bombay people to be sending their children out into healthy suburbs, away from the smoke, and the smells, and the crowded and confined conditions of the big city that is what people who can afford, do in European countries. They prefer schools away from the big cities, where mind and body alike can expand under healthy conditions.

ADVICE TO PARENTS.

While, however, the present conditions subsist, I do entreat you to be careful what schools you send your children to, away from the immediate care of the parents. Do inquire carefully, not merely what chance your children will have of passing examinations if they go to a particular school, but what ideas of life and conduct they will learn, or be taught there. In particular, take care that they do not go to schools where those pernicious ideas to which I alluded in the earlier part of my speech are taught and disseminated, such things as that they are the victims of alien rule, that they are members of an enslaved and oppressed people, without chances of rising in the scale of nations and so forth, and that their only chance of emerging into a healthy and progressive condition is the way of revolution or, in its default, anarchism. Choose rather schools where the children, if they are taught anything of the kind at all, will be instructed that every man in in the Indian Empire, if he will work diligently has free opportunity to rise according to his ability and gifts, and to live a life valuable to himself, his friends and relations, his fellow-citizens and his country.

WORDS TO CHILDREN.

I must not close without a few words to the children, who have shown exemplary patience in listening quietly to a long speech, very little of which they could have understood or would have interested them, if they did understand it.

First, let me tell the prize winners how lucky and happy I think them. I have never known more vivid happiness than at the moment of receiving the very few school prizes I won. And I know what their feelings will be as they come up to get theirs. They have planted their feet on the first steps of the ladder of success, but let me tell them that to get to the top means a long and hard and steady climb. Let them see that they hold on.

Next to those who have not won prizes, let me say as one who at school often failed to win, Do not be discouraged. It is by no means always the prize-winner at school who comes out to the top when he gets out into the world. So long as the boy has not to reproach himself with idleness and negligence there are great chances for him. There is nothing which has impressed me more in the course of a life, the past length and the coming shortness of which is beginning to be borne in upon me rather disagreeably, than the much greater value which attaches to work with only moderate brains than to quick brains unsupported by steady work.

Even the naughty and idle must not despair; for luckily to the great majority the time comes when the necessity of work is irresistible, and then none but the hopelessly incorrigible fail to put their shoulder to the wheel, and many make a creditable success of life. I can cite myself as showing that something not altogether intolerable can be made out of a very naughty and idle boy, provided, I am tempted to add, he has a sufficiently strong and good mother! Boys and girls, I wish you all every happiness and luck in the battle of life which is before you (Applause).

A vote of thanks to Sir John and Lady Muir-Mackenzie terminated the proceedings.

MARGARET PICKERING, aged eight, is among the passengers who have sailed from Liverpool by the Cunard liner "Lusitania" for New York. She is travelling alone to join her father in Milwaukee. As a precautionary measure she wears, attached to a ribbon arranged around her neck, an oval brass disc inscribed with her name and the address in Milwaukee, which is her objective. On board ship she will be in charge of the matron. From Bury, whence the child hails, to Liverpool the distance is 35 miles, the sea and ocean passage represent 2,940, and 1,060 miles separate New York from Milwaukee, so that altogether Miss Pickering will make a journey of over 4,000 miles.

THE PRESS BILL.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

Reduction of Security Recommended.

NATIVE STATES EXCLUDED.

DEPORTEES TO BE RELEASED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

The Council began this morning with the Viceroy presiding.

Sir Herbert Risley presented the Select Committee's Report on the Press Bill, and submitted it for consideration. There were no less than forty amendments, which are being gradually taken up.

The report of the Select Committee on the Press Bill is signed by all the members, except Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who appends a long note of dissent. Mr. Gokhale and Rao Bahadur Madholkar sign the report subject to a joint note of dissent.

The report reads :—

"We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee, to which the Bill, providing for the better control of the Press was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our report with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. Clause 2.—We have considered it necessary to insert a special definition of the High Court as the definition 3 (24) of the General Clauses Act 1897, is not suitable for the Provinces of Coorg and Ajmer-Merwara, where the Chief Commissioner, who is the Local Government, is also the High Court. We have, therefore, provided that in the case these two provinces, the "High Court" shall mean the High Court at Madras and the High Court for the North-Western Provinces respectively.

3. Clause 3 (1) and 8 (1)—In the case of a Press, or a publisher starting business after the commencement of this Act, we have reduced the maximum amount of the security from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 2,000 as we think the larger amount might prove excessive in the case of well intentioned printers and publishers of small means.

4. Clause 4 (1).—In the sub-clause (c), we have substituted the words the administration of "justice in British India" for the words "Any lawful authority," and we have struck out from this sub-clause the words "or antipathy between members of different races, castes, classes, religions or sects" and inserted in it words to make it include the bringing into hatred or contempt of any class or section of His Majesty's subjects in British India, as we are disposed to think that the clause as thus altered will be sufficient to carry out the purpose in view.

5. Clauses 3, 5, 8, and 10.—We have expressly provided that the deposit required under the Act may be made either in money, or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

6. Clause 14.—We have slightly modified this clause so as to make it clear that it applies only to newspapers printed and published in British India.

7. Clause 15.—This clause as introduced proposed to empower postal officers to open any article in course of transit by post. We do not consider it necessary that postal officers should have this power. Nor do we think that they should have power to detain letters or parcels. We have therefore modified this clause, by providing that such officers should have power only to detain articles other than letters or parcels, and deliver them to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf to be disposed of in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

8. Clauses 18 and 19.—We have considered it necessary to provide for cases where the Special Bench may consist of two Judges who may be divided in opinion. We have provided that in such cases the order of forfeiture made by the Local Government shall stand.

9. The other alterations, which we have made in the Bill, are of a formal nature and call for no special remarks.

10. The Bill was published in the "Gazette of India" in English on the 5th February 1910.

11. That the measure has not been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

Messrs. Gokhale and Mudholkar write:—We sign the report subject to the following minute of dissent: We think that the existing law is sufficient to punish actual sedition as also to deal effectively with incitements to violence. But in view of the exceptional situation in several parts of the country, we are constrained to admit the necessity of strengthening the hands of the Executive in preventing the spread of seditious teachings, and we assent, though not without great reluctance, to the principle of providing a certain amount of executive control at intial stages over printing presses and newspapers, to prevent serious abuses of the liberty of the Press. We cannot shut our eyes to the risks which must accompany such a provision, but it is a choice between two evils and we accept what we consider to be the lesser evil of the two. We, however, think that such exceptional legislation should not form part of the permanent statute book of the country, and we strongly urge that the measure should remain in force for a limited period, only, say of three years. Moreover, even conceding the principle mentioned above for preventive purposes, we consider that some of the provisions of the proposed Bill are far too drastic, and go beyond the requirements of the situation. In particular, we urge that two provisions should be modified. The Bill lays down that the keeper of every new printing press and the publisher of every newspaper shall, at the time of making a declaration under the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867, ordinarily deposit a security, the Magistrate being empowered to dispense in exceptional cases with the deposit of such security. We think that this should be reversed, that ordinarily no deposit of a security should be required, but the Magistrate should be empowered to demand the deposit of a security in cases in which in his opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Press or the newspaper is intended or is likely to be used for any of the purposes described in Section 4, Sub-section (1). This will prevent an unnecessary financial burden, (which in the case of small concerns might prove a serious burden) being imposed on well intentioned printers and publishers, and will at the same time meet the case of old offenders reappearing under new names or new garbs. We also think that where a Local Government has issued a notice of forfeiture of security the annulment of the declaration should not take place till after the application to the High Court, if made, has been decided.

Mr. Malaviya regrets he cannot join with the majority of his colleagues in recommending the Bill to be passed. The importance of the Bill requires time for members of Council to consider it. The prevention of newspapers starting to foster sedition has been effected by the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, and he fails to see any justification for Local Governments being empowered to demand security as proposed. He continues that the order of the Magistrate would in either case be a judicial order, and an appeal should be permitted to the High Court as is provided under Act 7 of 1908, but even if Section 17 of the Bill is allowed to stand as it is, provision should be made for an application to the High Court to revise an order passed for forfeiture of security. A similar provision for revision should be made in regard to an order for deposit of security. Also it will preserve what exists at present of an entirely reasonable separation between Judicial and Executive functions, and will give a greater assurance to the general public of a fair consideration of the merits of the order when it is the order of a Magistrate which is brought before a High Court for revision than when it is an order passed by a Local Government. The principle involved in the departure which the Bill makes from the laws enacted by the Government of India for over half a century is of great importance. It raises a political question, to quote the weighty words of Mr. Gladstone uttered in the House of Commons in connection with the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, of the utmost delicacy, namely whether it is wise for the Government to take into its own hands and out of the hands of the established legal jurisdiction the power of determining what writing is seditious and what is not. If the amendments suggested are accepted, this departure will be avoided and the powers which the Bill gives to the Government for exercising a more effective control over the press will not in the least be diminished. I think that the provisions of the Bill are in some other respects also wider and more drastic than they need be. But they are covered by the amendments I propose to put forward, and I need not therefore note them in detail here. I fear that if the Bill be passed as it stands at present it is likely to affect injuriously the perfectly legitimate liberty of expression of the unexceptionable section of the press also, and if this should appear it would be a misfortune both for the people and the Government. The Bill is an exceptional measure and its operation should at any rate not be extended to all parts of the country at once, but should be confined to those parts where a necessity for it may be found to exist. Its duration also should be confined to a period of three years.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale opened the Council proceedings with a speech which lasted nearly half an hour. He much regretted that such legislation should be necessary at the opening of the New Councils and spoke strongly against the manner in which the Bill was being rushed even though three days were given for consideration. Such haste was unnecessary in ordinary times. He would have strongly opposed this Bill, but he had come to the conclusion that owing to the state of the country he would be wrong to oppose the principle of the Bill. The air was still thick with ideas which were dangerous to the maintenance of British Rule. The drastic powers conferred by the Bill must be used with the utmost caution by the executive. He had no hesitation in stating that the situation was easier now than five years ago. He maintained that the Indian community had now been roused to a sense of danger and had shaken off its lethargy. He could not conclude his remarks without alluding to the reckless writing in a certain portion of the Anglo-Indian press. Words and terms were used which were calculated to cut to the quick and these must cease. All must recognise the great task now before the Government. The utmost tact and conciliation must be used. These questions had now been generally recognised as the leading attributes of Lord Minto's character. The co-operation of all classes must be freely given.

Sardar Partab Singh followed and said he was confident the Bill would be welcomed with the keenest satisfaction by the law-abiding classes in the Punjab. The efforts made by journalists and agitators to incite the general population and peasants in the Punjab had all failed. He suggested that Indian gentlemen should acquire control of disloyal newspapers and either suppress or improve their tone. He was sure all Indian Chiefs would be grateful for the provisions designed to protect them against blackmail and would warmly support the Bill.

The Rajah of Kurupan supported the Bill and thought it was a genuine weapon. If the Government had acted properly some years ago the situation would not have arisen. He also thought that Government should not stifle public criticism.

The Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy supported the Bill which he confessed marks a step in the repressive policy that had unfortunately been followed during the past three years. He said, "It is at least questionable if the new measure will attain its ambitions, and effect the major, the vital, the all important object of curing a grave evil. The laws recently passed have admittedly failed so suppress anarchy. The present Bill is brought forward as a supplementary measure and if this again fails, as it is feared it will, more drastic measures might have to be thought of eventually. We might exhaust our resources of preventive legislation and still fail to attain our aim and to check anarchism."

The Maharaja of Burdwan did not consider the Bill repressive, but a protective measure and also thought that the unbridled license is being permitted to long. He deprecated the introduction of Western Socialism in this country and India should never be the dumping ground of Western political thought. He vehemently attacked Mr. Keir-Hardie's speeches and wondered how the Sircar could have permitted him to say that the Crown would go into the melting pot.

Nawab Syed Muhammed supported the Bill and criticised its details.

Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar also supported the Bill. He dwelt upon the growth of anarchical movement and said :—My Lord, the evil which Government and the Indian community are called upon the grapple with is not an old and persistent one. It is of recent origin and is of the nature of a temporary aberration. For exceptional circumstances exceptional remedies are required and permissible, but they should not, I submit, be continued a day longer than is absolutely necessary. I earnestly ask the Council to consider the desirability of permanently substituting the Executive control for the judicial remedies and excluding for all time to come the jurisdiction of the Courts of Law. My exact proposal on this matter I shall in due time lay before the Council.

Mr. Chitnavis said, it was the irony of fate that the first meeting of the Council should curtail even in so small a manner the liberty of the press. He admitted the necessity, however, of legislation and while supporting the Bill said, that some means should be devised for the reclamation of misguided youths. The Bill was only preventive, but something more positive was required. He earnestly hoped the Bill would produce a salutary change and that its repeal would soon prove possible.

Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan, supporting the Bill, said:—I am sure it is not the intention of the Government to chloroform the Press into silence or restrict the fair and honest criticism of the administration, for no enlightened Government would ever think of curtailing the liberty of the Press to such an extent. But the anarchical conspiracy which has been discovered required that no further abuse of the liberty of the Press should be tolerated.

Sir Harold Stuart said, the existing law had entirely failed in its object; seditious writings still continued, and there were still cases before the Courts. Some had been convicted two, three and more times and one paper even six times. Some papers increased their circulation as they were proceeded against. He said it was not possible to follow Mr. Gokhale's suggestions with regard to Section 108. The weapon now in the hands of the Imperial and Provincial Government was quite useless. He then proceeded to dwell upon the evil effect of revolutionary societies and the effect on the minds of young men and boys, and ridiculed the idea of the Bill driving sedition underground. Finally he denied that the Bill was in any way too drastic or too arbitrary and contradicted the statement that the giving of security in any way denoted a stigma.

Sir V. D. Thackersey supported the Bill and said that even the early supporters now found that the youth had gone beyond control and he thought with Sir Harold Stuart that the security deposit should not be considered as an insult.

Mr. Majid thought that the Bill would give them control over the Press, but he was not sure if it would touch the real evil. He was of opinion that the Bill would enhance the prestige of the Press and advocated summary methods which were better than cumbersome and costly judicial trials.

Malik Umar Hyat Khan said, he had advocated the action against the seditious Press years ago and was glad the action was now taken. The Act would not uproot the mischief, but was a step in the right direction. "We want drastic and decisive steps; it would be utterly impossible for India to hold her own if freed from British Administration."

Mr. P. C. Lyon regretted that the new Council should be called upon to deal with such a measure, but he thought it was necessary; the Bill would strike treason in the beginning and Government had made reasonable concession for the liberty of the Press. He also supported the security Clauses.

Mr. Hudo also supported the Bill.

Mr. Kenrick, Advocate-General, said that certain remarks of Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu impelled him to speak and he stigmatised them as fallacious, specious and dangerous. His allusions to Japan, Turkey and Persia were in a way applicable to India. The seditious section of the Press was a direct contributory cause of the present state of things, and Mr. Gladstone's remarks on the Press years ago, just quoted by Basu, were entirely out of date. We heard much about protecting the Press, but what about the protection of the public? He could produce hundreds of extracts from papers which were direct incitement to murder and rebellion and deadly hatred of the British Rule. Many extracts would make the loyal subjects' blood boil. The whole measure was a preventive one; the freedom of the Press meant freedom of the Press within the limits imposed by law.

Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu was the eleventh speaker. He gave an interesting and eloquent oration over half an hour and admitted that something must be done. He could not for a moment agree with the Government in the proposed measure; it would not have the effect of stopping crimes. He alluded to Russia and discoursed at length on the youthful criminals who were driven into evil course through poverty. He dwelt too on the awakening in the Eastern world and said the Bill would have evil effects, for it would restrict the growth of knowledge and would heavily oppress a poor and struggling Press. The expenses of moving the High Court in the case of conviction would be prohibitive while he fully agreed that there was no excuse for a certain portion of the Indian Press, and he would have preferred a Press censorship to the present proposal. He quoted many remarks of English statesmen which he maintained would be punishable by the new law if they appeared in the Indian papers, and regretted that he was obliged to oppose the principle.

The Viceroy then adjourned the Council for one hour till a quarter to three.

Mr. Malaviya, in opposing the Bill, saw no necessity of the passing of the measure, and saw no justification of rushing through it and prayed that more time should be allowed to consider its provisions. In his opinion the existing law was sufficient to cope with sedition or incitement to violence. Even if Government felt the necessity for a measure, power should be given to the magistracy and not to local Government to determine what is sedition and what is not. That powers should be left the judiciary end, after that, the accused might go to the High Court either in revision or appeal. He urged that this cardinal change should be made before the Bill was passed. Even the mover of the Bill admitted that disloyal journals were few and consequently there was no necessity for a general restriction on the Press, although he admitted and deplored that the present situation was due to certain section of the Press, but in his opinion there were other potent causes which were mainly responsible for it. The actions of the Government of Lord Curzon were also responsible for not terminating the evil. Let Government remember the true causes. In the opinion of the Hon'ble Member, this measure would lead to more discontent and the security demand would be considered a slur.

Rising at 4 o'clock the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha said, he must dispel the views held as to its scope and he felt regret and a feeling of humiliation that such a measure was necessary. But while he felt pain he also had a feeling of pride in that he had assisted in preparing a measure which must have a great influence for good in the country. It is a good and just measure, he said, "And I call on my countrymen whose confidence I have, to make it a success and see that no action judicial or executive shall be necessary. It is conceded that the freedom of the Press has been most grossly abused. Neither Mr. Gokhale nor Babu B. Basu have denied this. Shall we not try and find a remedy?" He then proceeded to discuss Sections 108 and 124A and explained to the Council in the plainest terms all the difficulties involved in gaining prosecutions under those sections mentioning in past years. In nine cases out of ten no protection was taken. He dealt in a merciless manner with the critics who stigmatised the Bill as drastic and gave the fullest explanation of the details connected with the security demanded under the sections. Mr. Sinha spoke in the most eloquent and convincing manner and was greeted with applause by the Council on resuming his seat.

The Raja of Dighapatia supported the Bill and asked Government to apply the provisions as leniently as possible.

At the end of the discussion on the Press Bill out of 55 amendments which were on paper in connection with the Bill two were accepted in a modified form. The majority were withdrawn and the remainder were rejected. There was one division when an early amendment of Mr. Gokhale's was rejected by 50 votes to 9 and a second where an amendment was again put forward by Mr. Gokhale that the operation of the Bill shall last for three years only. It was supported by Sir V. D. Thackersey, Mr. Chitnavis, Mr. Mudholkar and Babu B. Basu, but was opposed by Sir Herbert Risley and the motion was l

to-day will efficiently control the sources from which so much evil has emanated.

Lady Minto attended the meeting and there were nearly forty ladies in the public galleries.

PROTESTS FROM MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 8.

The following telegram has been sent by the Secretary, Madras Provincial Congress Committee, to the Viceroy :—

While fully recognising the necessity for stamping out anarchical outrages, the proposed Press Bill is too wide in scope, and capable of working great undeserved hardship. The provision against bringing into hatred or contempt any lawful authority is too vague and might include criticism of even a police constable's acts. There is no provision for previous warning. The amounts of security prescribed are unduly high. The provisions for confiscations are too wide and do not allow of conditional orders being made. The text of the Bill has not been published in Madras and the matter is too important to become law without previous public criticism. Pray postpone the passing of the Bill into law and the publication of the Bill with the Select Committee's Report.

At a meeting of the Mahajana Sabha yesterday, the following resolution was passed :—"While deploring anarchical outrages this Sabha considers the existing Criminal Law provisions are adequate to meet any emergency. The provisions of the proposed Press Bill are too wide and vague and may apply to criticisms of even subordinate officials as seditious. We consider the security suggested too high and that the provision for varying securities is invidious and should be dropped out. The provision for appeal should extend to cases of demanding security as well others. The appeal provision is also inadequate. It also prays that insertion of a compensation provision of forfeiture is wrongly ordered. The Act should be temporary. The meeting requested more time for public criticism.

It was also decided to invite Mr. Gupta to visit the Sabha on his arrival in Madras.

COMPLETE TEXT OF THE MEASURE.

The following is the full text of the "Bill to provide for the better control of the Press" :—

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the better control of the Press, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Press Act, 1910.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"book" includes every volume, part or division of a volume, and pamphlet, in any language, and every sheet of music, map, chart or plan separately printed :

"document" includes also any painting, drawing or photograph :

"Magistrate" means a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate :

"newspaper" means any periodical work containing public news or comments on public news : and

"Printing-press" includes all engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, implements, utensils and other plant or materials used for the purpose of printing.

3. Deposit of security by keepers of printing presses.—(1) Every person keeping a printing press who is required to make a declaration under Section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall at the time of making the same, deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than five thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may in each case think fit to require. Provided that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit for special reasons to be recorded by him, dispense with the deposit of any security or may from time to time cancel or vary any order under this Sub-section.

(2) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any printing-press kept in any place in the territories under its administrations, in respect of which a declaration was made prior to the commencement of the Act under Section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, is used for any of the purposes described in Section 4, Sub-section (1) the Local Government may by notice in writing require the keeper of such press to deposit with the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the press is situated security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than five thousand rupees as the Local Government may think fit to require.

4. Power to declare security forfeited in certain cases.—Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any printing press in respect of which any security has been deposited as required by Section 3 is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which if made by a person not having a licence would be punishable under Section 124A or Section 153A of the Indian Penal Code, or which contain any matter the publication of which is punishable under Section 505 of the said Code, the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing press stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare—(a) the further security so deposited, (b) the printing press used for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper, book or other document or found in or upon the premises where such newspaper, book or other document is, or at the time of printing the matter complained of was, printed, and (c) all copies of such newspaper, book or other document, wherever found, to be forfeited to His Majesty.

7. Issue of search-warrant.—(1) Where any printing-press or any copies of any newspaper, book or other document are declared forfeited to His Majesty under this Act, the Local Government may direct any Magistrate to issue a warrant empowering any police officer, not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector to seize and detain any property ordered to be forfeited and to enter upon and search for such property in any premises—(i) where any such property may be or may be reasonably suspected to be or (ii) where any copy of such newspaper, book or other document is kept for sale, distribution, publication or public exhibition or reasonably suspected to be so kept. (2) Every warrant issued under this Section shall, so far as relates to a search, be executed in manner provided for the execution of search warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

8. Deposit of security by publisher of newspaper—(1) Every publisher of a newspaper who is required to make a declaration under Section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall at the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than five thousand rupees as the Magistrate may in each case think fit to require : provided that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, for special reasons to be recorded by him dispense with the deposit of any security or may from time to time cancel or vary any order under his sub-section.

(2) Wherever it appears to the Local Government that any newspaper published within its territories, in respect of which a declarsition was made by the publisher thereof prior to the commencement of this Act under Section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867, contains any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in Section 4, Sub-section (1) the Local Government may by notice in writing require the publisher to deposit with the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the newspaper is published, security to such an amount not being more than the amount above specified, as the Magistrate may think fit to require.

9. Power to declare security forfeited in certain cases.—If any newspaper in respect of which any security has been deposited as required by Section 8 contains any words, signs or visible representations which in the opinion of the Local Government are of the nature described in Section 4 Sub-section 1 the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the publisher of such newspaper, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare such security and all copies of such newspaper, wherever found, to be forfeited to His Majesty.

(2) Where a notice has been issued under Sub-section 1, the declaration made by the publisher of such newspaper under Section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall be deemed to be annulled.

10. Deposit of further security.—Where the security given in respect of any newspaper is declared forfeited, any person making a fresh declaration under Section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as a publisher of such newspaper or any other newspaper which is the same in substance as the said newspaper, shall deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such amount not being less than one thousand or more than ten thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may think fit to require.

11. Powers to declare further security and newspaper forfeited.—If after such further security has been deposited the newspaper again contains any words signs or visible representations which in the opinion of the Local Government are of the nature described in Section 4 Sub-section (1) the Local Government may by notice in writing to the publisher of such newspaper, stating or describing such words signs, or visible representations, declare

(a) the further security so deposited, and

(b) all copies of such newspaper wherever found to be forfeited to His Majesty.

12. Powers to declare certain publications forfeited and to issue search-warrants for same, H (1)—Where any newspaper book or other document wherever printed appears to the Local Government to contain any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in Section 4, Sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notification in the local official "Gazette," stating the grounds of its opinion, declare such newspaper, book or other document to be forfeited to His Majesty, and thereupon any police officer may seize the same wherever found, and any Magistrate may by warrant authorise any police officer, not below the rank of Sub-Inspector, to enter upon and search for the same in any premises where the newspaper, book or other document may be or may be reasonably suspected to be.

(2) Every warrant issued under this Section shall, so far as relates to a search, be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

13. Power to detain packages containing certain publications when imported into British India.—The Chief Customs official or other officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf may detain any package brought, whether by land, or sea into British India which he suspects to contain any newspaper, books or other documents of the nature described in Section 4, Sub-section (1), and shall forthwith forward copies of any newspaper, books or others documents found therein to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf for the orders of the Local Government.

14. Prohibition of transmission by post of certain newspapers.—No newspaper shall be transmitted by post unless the printer and publisher have made a declaration under Section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the publication has deposited security when required under this Act.

15. Power to open articles being transmitted by post.—Any officer in charge of a Post Office (or authorised by the Postmaster-General in this behalf may open or unfasten any article in course of transmission by post which he suspects to contain—(a) any newspaper, book or other document containing words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in Section 4, Sub-section (1), or (b) any newspaper in respect of which the declaration required by Section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, has not been made, or the security required by this Act has not been deposited by the publisher thereof, and shall deliver all copies of the same which may be found to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf for the orders of the Local Government.

16. Copies of newspapers printed in British India to be delivered grasis to Government.—(1) The printer of every newspaper in British India shall deliver at such place and to such officer as the Local Government may by notification in the local official "Gazette" direct and free of expense to the Government two copies of each issue of such newspaper as soon as it is published.

(2) If any printer of any such newspaper neglects to deliver copies of the same in compliance with Sub-section. (1), he shall for every default forfeit to the Government such sum, not exceeding fifty rupees as a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the newspaper was printed may, on the application of the officer to whom the copies should have been delivered or of any person authorised by that officer in this behalf determine.

17. Application to High Court to set aside order of forfeiture.—Any person against whom an order of forfeiture has been made under Section 4, 6, 9, 11 or 12 may, within two months from the date of such order, apply to the High Court to set aside such order on the ground that the newspaper, book or other document in respect of which the order was made did not contain any words, signs or visible representation of the nature described in Section 4, Sub-section (1).

18. Hearing by Special Bench—(1) Every such application shall be heard and determined by a Special Bench of the High Court composed of three judges or where the High Court consists of less than three judges of all the judges.

(2) Where there is a difference of opinion among the judges forming the Special Bench the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority of those judges.

19. Order of High Court setting aside forfeiture.—If it appears to the High Court that the words, signs or visible representations contained in the newspaper, book or other document in respect of which the order in question was made were not of the nature described in Section 4, Sub-section (1), the High Court shall set aside the order of forfeiture.

20. Evidence to prove nature or tendency of newspapers.—On hearing of any such application with reference to any newspaper, any copy of such newspaper published before the order of forfeiture and after the commencement of this Act may be given in evidence in aid of the proof of the nature or tendency of the words, signs or visible representation contained in such newspaper which are alleged to be of the nature described in Section 4 Sub-section (1).

21. Procedure in High Court.—Every High Court shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure in the case of such applications, the amount of the costs thereof or the execution of orders passed thereon, and, until such rules are framed, the practice of such Court in proceedings other than suits and appeals so far as may be practicable, to such applications.

22. Jurisdiction barred.—Every declaration of forfeiture purporting to be made under this Act shall as against all persons, be conclusive evidence that the forfeiture therein referred to has taken place and proceeding purporting to be taken under this Act shall be called in question by any Court, except the High Court on such application as aforesaid, and no civil or criminal proceeding, except as provided by this Act, shall be instituted against any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this Act.

(2) Whoever publishes any newspaper without making a deposit under Section 8 or Section 10, when required so to do, or publishes such newspaper knowing that such security has not been deposited shall on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to the penalty to which he would be liable if he had failed to make the declaration prescribed by Section 5 of the Press Registration of Books Act, 1867.

24. Return of deposit security in certain cases.—Where any persons has deposited any security under this Act and ceases to keep the press in respect of which such security was deposited, or, being a publisher, makes a declaration under Section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, he may apply to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such press is situate for the return of the said security : and thereupon such security shall, upon proof to the satisfaction of the Magistrate and subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, be returned to such person.

25. Service of Notices.—Every notice under this Act shall be sent to a Magistrate who shall cause it to be served in the manner provided for the service of summonses under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898.

26. Operation of other laws not barred.—Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against the Act.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

BY PESTANJI BORABJI KHANDALAVALA.

"It is a reeling world, indeed, my Lord ;
And I believe will never stand upright,"

till—to follow the poet's line of thought—education wears the garland of religion. This is how "Churchman meets his adversary Common-sense, who holds that with faith in God visibly melting away," men are displaying a commendable new spirit for the progress of humanity. The controversy seems to resolve itself then into whether scepticism is better than Christianity, or morality better than religion. If the former, why introduce religious education at all into schools and colleges? This brings us down to scepticism versus belief, and morality versus religion. It is a departmental view of human life which sets morality here and religion there, separates morality from art, and religion from science. Just ask if morality is an accident or the essence of things, if it is something that may or may not be, or something that must be, and are we not driven to recognise that religion is the compliment and the implication of the moral life? Now

EDUCATION

is self-development, and morality is a part and step in this great process of man's progress, both in the elements of psychical life to a free and full personality or true self, and in building a frame-work of social relationships, which is as much the function of religion. Else it would hardly deserve the august name, and certainly not rank as the great humanising energy it is supposed to be. Brought forward into discussion by those who look at religion from the outside, and try to correlate it with the other aspects of life, the Court of Science would not legitimate it. No wonder! Science has yet to recognise that gravitation is love, and that this love is revelation in knowledge, inspiration in art, motive in morality, and the fulness of religious joy. So all these hang together. It is not for us to pick and choose the bits of reality we will accept as genuine. Of course, the supremely confident and over dogmatic "great thinkers," who maintain that scepticism is the highest of duties and faith the one unpardonable sin, imagine they could pick and choose, so as to leave out certain disagreeables. For them faith is not the manifold experiences of life focussed into an intense unity. It is this undaunted confidence of the trumpeted intellectual.

BENEFACTORS OF MANKIND

and the more than Bolingbrokian flippancy, which claims to have confuted everything it sneers at, that have told with such woful effect upon the shallow and half-educated Indians, upon the conceited and those whose ambition it is to make themselves notorious, and upon the yet more numerous class wanting to have matters very much their own way and who are only too glad to break away from all obligation. With no religion having sufficient hold upon the young to check what may develope into a wild and dangerous movement, have we not in the immediate future, the possibility of a serious struggle, all the elements of a possible social upheaval? Even, no man hath seen God at any time, but what can that "common-sense" be which fails to see on all hands, direct evidence of a mighty scheme of tremendous power, wielded by transcendent intelligence? Well may it doubt its own existence as that of the directing Deity. This is just how Mr. Frederick Harrison intellectually appreciates that

HUMANITY

is a brotherhood and the grandest object of reverence within the region of the real and the known, complacently forgetful that it is so because of the spiritual unity which underlies it all. What are great mental faculties, but faculties of spirit deeply buried in matter? Our worldly ambitions bear spiritual aspirations downward, and mask them in intellectual growth. He who presumes to decide what passes the power of man's thoughts, or to prescribe absolute limits to human knowledge is rash to say the least. He has not caught the most important of the lessons of modern science, nor has he been lifted to the level of its inspiration. Education or development can be achieved along three great parallel paths, those of Wisdom, Power and Love. The first includes progress along the lines of science or philosophy, or art, perhaps some what rudimentary at present, but to be built into fuller and more perfect knowledge with time. Under Power comes Government and organisation in all its aspects.

LOVE

comprises the whole religious and moral aspect of life, our devotion towards those above us, towards the Deity, and our helpfulness and sympathy towards those around us, or behind us in evolution. It is this last which alone can solve India's intricate problem of raising her various peoples into a nation in the remote future. It alone will help to build character of a noble type, the indispensable necessity for the success of every movement that aids in the shaping of a nation. Let those who really love India educate young hearts to be pure and true, the intellect to be balanced by commonsense and reason, and the precept "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you," remains true. Regardless of conflicting religious creeds, every great people has written its verse on the eternal verities in the common Bible of humanity. Like the sailor, who has himself lashed to the mast, not to be borne away by the gale when navigating in a storm, let these solid truths which have survived the shocks of time, be the caissons for the new educational structure to rest upon.

THE ORDINARY MAN

of the world of fair education and of very humble fortunes, such as may be found in numbers, is frankly, cynically selfish. He has to be taught in how small an apartment happiness may dwell, and how cheaply that apartment may be furnished, how a scanty stipend can be made into a competence by skilful management and moderate desires, how to be content with poverty while secure against indigence, how watch the world around with a cheerful and sympathising smile, and enjoy the good things of life rather by contemplation than by actual participation. It is but common knowledge that thought being a powerful and silent force, like the mechanical forces steam and electricity—is beneficent when rightly directed and destructive when dabbled with. Our surface education does not teach us to apply this knowledge to the realm of mind, the living battery where thought forces are being continually generated and sent forth as currents of salvation or destruction. There is something higher in the world than the gaining of money, than "s'amuser bien," having a good time or cosier still, having lots of fun, a vaster and grander life, the smallest glimpse of which is worth more than all mere earthly gain to which we devote ourselves with one-pointedness and untiring energy. It is to get out of ourself. Our future education must be so divised as to develop the quality of unselfishness. Europe and America include between them the highest levels yet gained by modern civilisation. But who dare say with truth that the condition of affairs there is at all what we would wish? The law of the survival of the fittest is the law of evolution for the brute, but the law of intelligent self-sacrifice is the law of development for man, and therein lies the work for the sons and daughters of India, before she can uplift herself in the scale of nations.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

On Tuesday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw D. Davar presided over the sixth sitting of the first Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

ALLEGED USE OF A FORGED WILL.

His Lordship and a Common Jury resumed the trial of Kankuchand Mulchand, Daji Dhonddeo, Balwant Rajaram, Mahipat Sadashiv and Magandas Maneekchand on charges of (1) conspiring to use as genuine a forged document knowing it to be forged, (2) using as genuine a forged document knowing it to be forged, and (3) abetment of the aforesaid offence.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Mr. Gamanlal B. Dalal, on behalf of the complainant, and the Public Prosecutor, on behalf of the Crown, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. V. J. Patell, instructed by Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, defended the first accused ; Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for accused Nos. 2 to 4 ; Mr. E. B. Raikes and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, was for the fifth accused.

On the case being called on, his Lordship informed the prosecution that it seemed to him that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman had no power to order an inquiry.

Mr. Inverarity said that his Lordship was not sitting here as an Appeal Court.

Mr. Justice Davar said that he was not sitting here as an Appeal Court but what he meant to say was that if the sanction was not properly given all their proceedings would fail.

Mr. Inverarity said that the parties had appealed against that order, but that appeal was dismissed.

Mr. Justice Davar said that his difficulty was that he could not find what materials Mr. Justice Beaman had before him to sanction an inquiry. Mr. Justice Beaman had said in his judgment that the will was never produced before him.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that the will was not produced by the plaintiff, but Mr. Raikes, who had appeared for the defendants, called Mr. Nariman as a witness for the defendants and put in this will.

The matter was then ordered to be mentioned on Thursday.

The trial was then proceeded with and Balchand Chhatoorchand, the complainant, was examined-in-chief by Mr. Wellakar. Witness said that Velchand used to sign blank forms for the purposes of the firm's business. Kankuchand always resided at Yeola and attended to Court work. The signed blank forms were always left with Kankuchand, who also used to sign blank forms. The blank forms signed by Velchand were found in the trunk of Kankuchand. Witness and his brother had filed a suit in the Court of Yeola against the first and the fifth accused for restraining the admission of Kankuchand's brother-in-law. The interim injunction was granted, but the suit was subsequently dismissed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said that it was not a fixed practice in the Yeola firm to leave spaces below the signature of Velchand to enable other partners to sign on the blank form. Kankuchand had filed his petition in Insolvency in 1909 and witness had opposed the petition.

ALLEGATION AGAINST SOLICITOR.

Mr. Wadia then handed certain letters to the witness and asked him to identify the handwriting on these letters.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Davar asked Mr. Wadia what his theory was.

Mr. Wadia asked his Lordship to order Mr. Gamanlal, the Solicitor for the prosecution, to leave the Court and handed his Lordship a promissory note for Rs. 209 signed by the solicitor in favour of the first accused's wife and a letter from the Solicitor to the first accused.

His Lordship said he was not willing to make that order as Mr. Gamanlal was not on his trial before his Lordship.

Mr. Wadia then stated his case to the Court. He said that the words "mukam Malegon" on the alleged forged will were in the handwriting of Velchand. He then asked his Lordship to open a packed letter from which the word "Malegaon" was shown to the witness who had said that the word was not in the handwriting of Velchand, and compare it with the words on the will. He further informed the Court that Gamanlal told the first accused's wife that he would not prosecute the first accused if he got Rs. 500. In the absence of the first accused, he took Rs. 260 from his wife and opened a "khata" for that amount. Because the remaining Rs. 300 were not paid, he included the first accused in this trial. When Maneeklal paid him Rs. 2,500, he dropped the prosecution for perjury against Maneeklal and others and allowed the sanction to lapse.

The further cross-examination of the complainant was then proceeded with.

SHORT CAUSES.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

His Lordship yesterday disposed of the following short causes :—

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

In the suit filed by the National Bank of India Ld. against Chunilal Pitambar to recover from the defendant the amount due on two promissory notes.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs, the defendant did not appear.

The learned Advocate-General said that the defendant took a loan of Rs. 8,000 and deposited with the Bank the shares at a pledge for the repayment of the loan ; the defendant took a further loan of Rs. 8,000 and pledged two more shares. The rate of interest was fixed at two per cent over the Bank of Bombay rate of interest. Account was now made up and a sum of Rs. 17,026 was found due by the defendant. The learned counsel said that the Bank did not want an order for the sale of the shares but asked for a decree for the amount with leave for reserving the Bank's right to sue the defendant for the sale of the shares under Order 2 Rule 2 of the High Court Rules.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with costs in favour of the Bank and reserved the Bank's right to sue for the sale of the shares.

SUIT BY BOMBAY BANKING CORPORATION.

In the suit filed by Messrs. V. N. Apte and Co. Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Bombay Banking Corporation against G. S. Gokhale to recover from the defendant the sum advanced on a promissory note.

Mr. Gadgil, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit, Dhanjisha and Soondersas, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Gadgil said the plaintiffs had advanced to the defendant Rs. 11,000 at compound interest and the amount now due with interest was Rs.14,428.

His Lordship passed a decree in the favour of the plaintiffs with interest and costs.

OATH ON "BHAGWAT GITA."

In the suit filed by Narandas Canji against his son-in-law Dayal Mowji Cullianji to recover the amount advanced by him to the defendant from time to time.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the plaintiff ; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity said that the plaintiff had advanced to the defendant three sums of Rs.1,000, Rs.1,000 and Rs. 3,800 at six per cent interest. The defendant had filed a written statement in which he stated that the agreement was that he was to repay the money when he had sufficient cash in hand. The defendant further stated in his written statement that if the plaintiff swore on the "Bhagwat Gita" that cash was not the agreement, he would consent to a decree being passed against him.

The learned Advocate-General said that the defendant was willing to have a decree passed against him if the plaintiff took oath on "Bhagwat Gita."

Mr. Inverarity remarked that the written statement was filed to gain time. His client would swear as usual.

The plaintiff was then cross-examined by the Advocate-General. A copy of the "Bhagwat Gita" was produced and the plaintiff was asked to swear on it that it was not the agreement between him and the defendant that the defendant should repay the money when he had sufficient cash to pay the same.

The plaintiff declined to swear on the Gita.

Mr. Justice Beaman said: If that salutary practise was allowed in Courts of Law, there would be an end to your profession. In my young days when I was at Ahmedabad I tried it and the High Court immediately repressed me.

The suit was then proceeded with and the defendant after great deal of hesitation swore on the Gita that that was the arrangement. Cross-examined the defendant said that oath on Gita was more binding than the usual oath.

His Lordship after hearing counsel passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

SUIT BY EXECUTORS.

In the suit filed by Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy and others, executors of the will of the late Mr. Naoroji M. Wadia, against Herman Stetler to recover Rs. 33,819 with costs.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiffs and said that the defendant had filed his schedule in which he had admitted the debt.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with costs with instructions to stay the execution.

BOMBAY MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Mr. Edward Behr who is the director of H. E. the Governor's Orchestra is to be congratulated upon his efforts to popularise serious music amongst the music-lovers of Bombay. He has shewn considerable enterprise, which unfortunately was not rewarded with the financial success which it deserved in having arranged with the Withers' Concert Party to give a concert in Bombay at the Novelty Theatre. This event occurred yesterday night and was a thorough success, an occasion which was much enjoyed by the few who visited it. The company presented a programme, which was decidedly classical in tone, and if rather heavy and at the same time scarcely worthy to be dignified by the title of "festival," was one which was a thorough musical pleasure, and a distinct advance upon the standard of the average Bombay concert.

The opening item was a piece from the "Bride of Messina" by Ferdinand Ries, which was performed for the first time in India and was contributed by the Governor's Orchestra. This combination of excellent musicians is too well known in Bombay to need such an enthusiastic description of their work as their performance deserved. It will suffice to say that an attractive selection was very pleasantly rendered, and that in their remaining contributions to the performance the Orchestra were always in their best form. Next came Mr. Charles Bennett, a vocalist, with a rich and deep baritone voice, who opened with Schumann's "The two Grenadiers." Mr. Bennett sang in a manner which was manifestly acceptable to his audience, but the piece seemed rather exacting for him, for once or twice he seemed quite hoarse on the higher notes. Into the second half of the programme, however, he introduced some ballads which, while giving a pleasant lightening to the general programme, and also framed in a lighter musical setting, were sung with an effect with which no fault could be found, and received an enthusiastic encore. Mr. Bennett is a singer whose voice is eminently suited to these familiar ballads of which we are all so fond, and in that field he should meet with much success. Madame Marguerite Elzy, who next appeared, is a pianist of exceptional ability, and after hearing her first performance one was inclined readily to accept the description of her which was printed on the back of the programme—"One of the most brilliant Pianistes of London." She did not make a happy selection, for Liszt has written several more attastive rhapsodies than No. 12. Opening as it does in a low key and a rather boisterous tone, one has to wait for the piano-legato movement before the scheme reords any beauty. Madame Elzy, however, one must confess, took every opportunity of making delicate expression and gave to an unattractive work a clever rendering. Her technique was excellent and Tchaikowsky's Humoresque—a piece much more suitable to her character with its quaint and lively air—made demands upon it which never found it wanting.

One must admit being disappointed with Madame Beatrice Trevor. Her performance suffered much from the cold for which Captain Sullivan, A.D.C. as a kind of master of ceremonies, apologised, and was not assisted by her Londonist pronunciation. She recovered herself to a large extent at the close of her solo, "Softly sighs the Voice of Evening," and it was unfortunate that she could not have sung throughout in the same form. Mr. Herbert Withers, the remaining performer, who must be mentioned, is an unusually clever cellist, and in his "Sur un Theme Rococo," which was particularly well given the orchestra joined him in the rather unusual theme in a particularly pleasurable manner.

We are looking forward with feelings of pleased anticipation to the concerts by the same Company to-morrow and Friday evenings.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

A Concert was given last Monday evening, by the members of the Purser's Department of the P. and O. s.s. "Caledonia," at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, and delighted a large audience of sailors and their friends, who filled the hall to overflowing. Mr. G. Sargent, Chief Steward, occupied the chair, supported by Mr. G. H. Hubbard, Hon. Secretary of the Mission. The entertainment was excellent throughout, every item receiving hearty applause, and at its close enthusiastic cheers, led by the Chaplain, expressed the pleasure and gratitude of all present. A handsome sum towards the purchase of a launch was collected during the performance, which concluded with the National Anthem and a short service of prayer.

The following was the programme of the Concert :—

PART I.

Overture	Hobomoko	Mr Barker
Song	The Deathless Army	Mr Henville
Song(humorous)	The Bassoon	Mr Langeller
Song	Because	Mr Clark
Song (comic)	Selected	Mr Plummer
Piccolo Solo	Merriment	Mr Pitts
Song (comic)	Oh, it's a terrible tale...	Mr Barker
Song	Thora	Miss Carter
Song (comic)	I've got to get—to work.	Mr Wigfall

INTERVAL.

PART II.

Pianoforte	Darkies Wedding	Mr Barker
Song	I'll sing thee songs of Araby	Mr Clark
Song (comic)	...Put me a giri inside ...	Mr Pitts
Song	The Bandolera	Mr Langelier
Song	The Promise of Life	Miss Carter
Song (comic)	...A Life on Deck	Mr Plummer
Song	In the Twi Twilight ...	Mr Hood
Song (comic)	...Boiled Beef and Carrots	Mr Barker
Duet		Miss Carter & Mr Henville
Song (comic)	Life's dream is o'er ...New Laugh	Mr Wigfall

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Australien," Feb. 9.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageris Maritimes Co.'s steamer "Australien" to-day from the stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers at the Ballard Pier at 4-45 p.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, disinfection station, at 2-30 p.m., with all their baggage :—

H P Clament, Mr		E C Hindmarsh, Mrs	
F C Smith, Mr		M W Thompson, Mr and Mrs	
F de P Rojas, Mr		Poineloux, Mr	
E M Hains, Miss			

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SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

Opening Games.

THE Bombay Junior Polo Tournament commenced yesterday on the maidan in front of the Gymkhana Building. The entries were still rather small, numbering six only, but this at least was a total 50 per cent. higher than last year, when only four teams competed. Last year's winning team, Idar, had not come down, but General Alderson's four from Poona, and some new comers, the Queen's Own Hussars, made a good start.

In the first game General Alderson's team, which included two members of the team which played last year and had the assistance of Major Bremner, appeared against the Bombay Gymkhana of which team the Graham family, as usual, had a large share. The first chukker at once demonstrated the superiority of the Poona side and the General's four soon obtained the useful lead of two goals, Major Bremner scoring easily on each occasion Time for the first chukker, 8 mins. The second chukker opened with the General's side doing practically all the pressing and General Alderson put on a third goal. The game was much too one-sided to be of any interest, and practically the only incident which aroused the spectators at all was the dismounting of A. K. Graham fortunately without injury. A fourth goal came from a scrimmage Time 15 mins. 45 secs. The match soon resolved into a mere list of goals scored for the Poona men and further scores were made by Captain Denton, (2) Major Bemner, (3) General Alderson. The General's team thus won by the easy margin of ten goals to nil. The Gymkhana men were distinctly off their form, Captain Alderson being the only man who played anything like a good game. Total time, 30 mins. Result :—

General Alderson's team	10
Bombay Gymkhana	0

Teams :—

General Alderson's Team :—General Alderson, No. 1; Major Bremner, No. 2; Capt. Denton, No. 3; and Major Marin, Back.

Bombay Gymkhana :—Mr. A. K. Graham, No. 1; Capt. Richmond, No. 2; Mr. W. L. Graham No. 3; and Capt. Alderson, Back.

The second game again opened as a rather one-sided affair. It was between the Government House team, and the 33rd Queen's Own Cavalry. Government House went off with a big burst in the first chukker, and Captain Greig with a long shot opened the scoring. Government House, however, with unchanged ponies after the first chukker, found their mounts tiring, and the Cavalry, with better-staying ponies, soon put up a lead. Aliyar Khan opened their account with a clever shot. Mr. Kenworthy put on a second, and Aliyar Khan came in with a third goal. The third and fourth chukkers were more even, but the Cavalry had hard luck when W. Kenworthy passed to Aliyar Khan, and the latter's shot hit the post. Aliyar Khan and C. Collins scored two goals in quick succession and gave the Cavalry a lead which left Government House no chance of catching them. After that play was mostly at Government House end, but the Queen' Own failed to improve their score. Result :—

Queen's Own Cavalry	5
Government House	1

Teams :—

Government House:—Capt. T. Lucas, No. 1; Mr. C. Watson, No. 2; Capt. Greig, No. 3. and Capt. G. Lucas, Back.

33rd (Q. O.) Cavalry :—Mr. G. Collins, No. 1; Mr. W. Kenworthy, No. 2; Aliyar Khan, No. 3, and Mr. P. Wise, Back.

BOMBAY RACES.

To-day's Big Meeting.

NOTES AND SELECTIONS.

The seven races at the Eighth Extra Meeting provided some interesting sport. The outstanding feature of the day's racing was Fizz's win in the Newmarket Plate. He has always been considered to be a stayer and had never started in a sprint race before. His was a great performance and it stampes him as a great horse. Oakton and Sham Fight ran better than their recent form indicated and made a dead heat for the February Plate. Refresher ran disappointingly as also Master Theo, but the latter was not fancied and is sure to run better very soon. Showcutt won his race very easily beating Gwalior and Well Done. He is better than most people take him to be and is sure to win again whenever and wherever he starts. An outsider in Hoodah won the Bandora Plate. Dilavar, a newly-landed pony, running second. Sheriff won his race easily and will run well in future. Hishan ran badly and might be lapsed when he runs again. The two races for the newly-landed Arabs were won by Kafoor and Bombay, but they are not much good. Dignum who was left at the start might run better the next time he starts.

Six races are set down to-day for the 1st day of the Big Meeting, chief of which is the Bombay City Plate. There are eight horses left in this race out of which Fizz on his Calcutta form and his wins here last Saturday, as mentioned above, stands out. He has got a chance second to none and should account for this race easily. Master Delaval has an advantage in weights and his win at the Seventh Extra and his Calcutta form show that he will run well. Pelargonium also will run well, but he cannot be expected to beat Fizz at level weight. Stirabout has an advantage in weights, but his recent form is not very convincing. Sham Fight will most probably retire in favour of his stable companion Fizz. Crossbred has no chance on his Calcutta form and so also Court of Arms. Sporran can safely be ignored. Fizz will win and Master Delaval and Pelargosium will get places.

The Importers' Plate will be a very tame race, as Paul Pry is sure to win this race on her Calcutta form and at the weights she cannot be beaten. Fix and well Castalia and Pincher who are fair performers will get places.

Precious is sure to win the Dealers' Plate as it is always impossible to beat him in a terms race over his favourite distance and he will be followed home by Peculiar, who is the next best Arab in the country.

In the New Plate, Siriska on his form will win. As the form of the other horses that are left in is very uncertain, any horse ought to get into a place.

Scimitar and Shanwar are left in both the races the Fort Plate and the Paddock Plate. Scimitar will win the Fort Plate if he starts there and in his absence Shanwar should win that race. They are both running well this season and are sure to run well wherever they start.

In the Paddock Plate Mountain King and Scimitar should fight out the issue. Sheriff will also run well in this race.

Precious, Fizz and Paul Pry are the good things of the day.

TIDE.

HORSES LEFT IN.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit.

THE BOMBAY CUP PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 mile—Sporran, Scirabout, Master Delaval, Crossbred, Pelargonium II, Court of Arms, Fizz and Sham Fight.

THE IMPORTERS PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs—Cool Pincher, T M S, Lady Spring, Boomsey, Dansease, Mawson Mere, Lady Honour, Paul Pry, Castalia.

THE DEALERS PLATE—Distance 1 mile—Second Thoughts, Precious, Sialkote, Urgent, Hazza, Red, Darianeor, Merrily Manan, Dhafer, Tunis, Fruit Salt, Company, Peculiar, and Parliament.

THE FORT PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs—Tinfandel, Scimitar, Hishan, Hoodaib, Fairfield, Fariok, Steel, Minerva, Y

BY THE WAY.

LONDON UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

It is, of course, only male graduates of the University of London that are entitled to vote at the Parliamentary election for that constituency. And not even all these are placed on the electoral register, for one must not only have graduated, but have become a member of Convocation in order to be qualified. Membership of that body is open, on payment of an annual fee of 5s., or a life composition fee £1, to every master or doctor immediately on graduation and to every bachelor when of three years' standing. Just before an election there are usually numerous applications for membership. This year these applications were granted if they reached the University officials before the receipt of the writ.

ELECTORS ABROAD.

The smallness of the poll as compared with the size of the electorate is largely explained by the fact that so many London graduates are resident outside the United Kingdom. If they are living on the Continent there is time to send out and get back their voting papers, but the conditions imposed for the due witnessing of these papers in foreign countries are so inconvenient that, as a matter of facts, scarcely any valid proxies are received by either side from outside the British Isles. Ther number of electors taking part is also diminished by the removals of graduates who do not take the trouble to inform the Convocation officials of their change of address.

LORD CLAUD HAMILTON.

Lord Claud Hamilton, the new member for Kensington, who re-enters the House of Commons after a lapse of two-and-twenty years since his retirement from that Assembly in 1888, will probably be—now that Sir Francis Powell, who first entered the House of Commons in 1857, has retired—in the new House of Commons the member whose Parliamentary career commenced at a date earlier than that of any of his colleagues. Lord Claud Hamilton was first returned to the House of Commons in 1865. He was a Junior Lord of the Treasury in 1868—six years before Mr. Thomas Burt who is the Father of the new House of Commons, was returned to Parliament.

ELECTIONEERING IN ULTIMA THULE.

Electioneering in the islands of Orkney and Shetland proved this year, as often before, the most difficult in the United Kingdom. They lie where "the East and the West waters meet," and the jumble produced when North Sea billows encounter the long rollers of the Atlantic is not good for luxurious travelling. There is a little passenger steamer which runs daily between the islands, "weather permitting" but, "Country Life" states, January winds have not been kind to the little craft. Then the inhabitants are a folk who live largely by fishing, so that when the winds are still and the candidate can get about he as often as not finds they ase minding their nets at sea. Thus the opportunities are few for the candidate to get to know the electors as well as desirable. An additional time allowance is made for the islands and is certainly needed.

A PARADISE FOR TARIFF REFORMERS

Medina, where the Khedive completed his pilgrimage to the tomb of the Prophet, ought to prove a paradise for Tariff Reformers. The "proud and indolent" inhabitants, according to Burton, pay no taxes, and reject the idea of a "miri," or land-tax, with extreme disdain. "Are we, the children of the Prophet," they exclaim, "to support or to be supported?" Their ideas on finance are few and simple, and clearly derived from Birmingham. They have devised an ingenious system of tariffs, according to which all pilgrims and strangers visiting the city are compelled to pay an exorbitant price for provisions. As a result of this plan for "taxing the foreigner," poor pilgrims frequently die from starvation, when they are generously buried at the public expense.

FOREIGN STUDENTS AT PARIS.

The number of foreign students at the University of Paris increases by leaps and bounds. In 1889 there were only 457 of them; in 1899 there were 1,174; now, according to a return just issued, there are no fewer than 3,326. The Russians (1,356) are the most numerous; and after them come the Roumanians (233), the Germans (231), the Egyptians (165), the Austrians (139), the English (115), and the Americans (107). There is also a sprinkling of students from China, Japan Mexico, and the Republic of Panama. Altogether, in fact, the University seems to be becoming as cosmopolitan in its constitution as it was in the Middle Ages, when scholars wandered at their leisure from one seat of learning to another.

CLIMATIC IRRITABILITY.

The "Lancet," in referring to resorts on the Mediterranean littoral, where during winter "a blend of hot and cold that is disagreeable to the healthy and very trying to the invalid may frequently be experienced," says one curious effect of this is a certain irritability of temper that attacks people after a few weeks spent in these surroundings. This irritability, it is explained, is no doubt an outword and visible manifestation of a disturbance of nervous equilibrium consequent on nervous exhaustion. The effect of these rapidly recurring alternations of heat and cold on the nervous system is strictly comparable with that of quick alternations of light and dark on the eye. The bewilderad vaso-moter system does its best to respond to the kaleidoscopic indications but fails and ultimately reacts on the nervous system as a whole. When this symptom declares itself it is time to move on.

THE CITY AS A RADICAL STRONGHOLD.

Among the tragic ironies of political destiny the most pathetic fate has befallen the City of London, which is now the Abdiel of Tory constituencies, but was within living memory a stronghold for the extreme Radicals. One of the four members for the City during the stirring times succeeding the first Reform Bill was Grote, the Greek historian and Benthamite philosopher, who was considered a veritable Jacobin. Grote retained his seat even when the reaction set in which made Macaulay remark to Greville that there were "no Radicals left in the country, except Grote and his wife." The Grotes lived at Burnham Beeches, where they entertained expelled "patriots" and hirsute political refugees from all the countries of Europe.

JOURNALISTS AT THE POLLS.

Journalistic candidates at the polls have not fared particularly well. Mr. P. W. Wilson, the Parliamentary sketch writer of the "Daily News," was rejected at St. Pancras, and Mr. Chiozza Money, a writer in the same journal, was defeated at North Paddington. On the other hand, Mr. Leigh Hughes, of the "Morning Leader," was returned for Stockport. Mr. Harold Cox, who was defeated at Preston, is the Parliamentary and sketch writer of the "Daily Graphic." Mr. Foster Fraser, of the "Standard," was hopelessly beaten as a Tariff Reformer in Leicester. Proferror Murison, also a journalist, made a good show at Glasgow, but failed to get returned.

MRS. THRALE'S VIEW OF SOUTHWARK ELECTORS.

Mr. Thrale's opinion of the electors of Southwark, of whom she had experience in her canvassing campaign in her husband's behalf, is not without interest just now. After the death of Thrale she was approached by an agent of a candidate who aspired to be Thrale's successor in Parliament. She promised her support, and concluded by saying. "I wish your friend success, and I think he will have it; he may probably come in for two Parliaments, but if he tries for a third, were he an angel from heaven the people of Southwark would cry, 'Not this man but Barabbas!'"

THE S-V-R PEN.

(SUAVITER.)

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

NEW MANAGER AT THE STRAND.

The next Strand Theatre-Manager, a London correspondent writes, will be Mr R. Hilton, who to-day becomes the tenant of Mr. J. A. Harrison, who has taken a new lease of this house. Mr. Robert Hilton is a young actor with plenty of experience in London and its provinces, and he opens his managerial venture with "Richelieu," in which part he has already made a success. Miss Mabilla Daniel will be the Marion de Lorme, and Mr. Phillip Desborough—at present in Miss Marie Tempest's American company—will also have a prominent part in the piece. Mr. Desborough will be remembered as the Captain Berascon of "A Royal Family," and is one the tallest men on the stage. "David Garrick" will be given at matinees, but Mr. Hilton's trump card will be played in "L'Arlesienne"—a new version of Daudet's work—when Miss Ellen Terry appears as Rose, the mother, and Mr. Hilton as Frederi, her son. Negotiations are well advanced for Miss Terry's appearance at the Strand, but it is only fair to state that documents are not actually signed and sealed. After "L'Arlesienne," Mr. Hilton tells me he will produce a version of Rider Haggard's "Cleopatra." Thus Mr. Hilton opens his new season with a fairly ambitious programme, and one can only wish him the best success. He knows the difficulties, "but," he says, "I have plenty of enthusiasm." Perhaps—borrowing the Virgilian tag—he believes that "they can conquer who believe they can."

THE THREE THIEVES.

It is not often that an English dramatist conquers Paris, but this is what "Le Temps" says of our own Mr. H. M. Vernon's "The Three Thieves," translated by himself and M. Henri Bernstein: "We must see more of M. Vernon's works. A greater master of the feat of elimination has never come to our notice—a born dramatist evidently. Few writers could tell so good a story, teeming with brilliant situations, in so short a time. It is a masterpiece, and the author takes rank with the greatest of our writers. M. Vernon has whetted our appetite for a longer play from his pen. All Paris must see 'The Three Thieves'—all Paris will laugh at the ingenious 'curtain,' 'Donnez moi une cigarette alors.'" Has such recognition ever yet been accorded to a young man by a country jealous of its own writers? And this to a little play first given at a London music hall!

A BIT OF SHARP PRACTICE.

The appearance of Mr. H. B. Irving in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" has a peculiar interest. It was owing to the courtesy and kindliness of his father the late Sir Henry Irving, that Mr. Richard Mansfield, the American actor had the Lyceum Theatre placed at his disposal for the production of the earlier version of Stevenson's story, thus enabling him to anticipate the suddenly announced intention of Mr. Bandmann to appear in another play based on the same subject—a piece of sharp practice, because Mr. Mansfield had long previously published his intention of portraying the double character, and Mr. Bandmann tried to 'rush' the claim, so to speak. It looked much as though he would succeed in queering Mr. Mansfield's pitch owing to the inability of the latter to procure a theatre. When Irving quite spontaneously, I believe and certainly unexpectedly offered him the Lyceum. All three actors have passed away, but there was quite a little stir about it at the time. Mr. Mansfield made a great personal impression in the dual character, and the horror of his first appearance as Hyde—the awful figure at the window—will not readily be forgotten by those who saw it. The play, I fancy, was not a financial success here, chiefly, I think, because it was not so much a real play as a series of detached incidents illustrating the metamorphosis of the gentle Jekyll into the fiendish Hyde. The Bandmann version, produced at the old Opera Comique, was laughed out of existence. Mr. Comyns Carr, the author of the play to be produced by Mr. H. B. Irving at the Queen's, will probably supply the deficiencies of the earlier works, without robbing Stevenson's story of its grim effect.

STEPHENSON'S MOTIVE.

It was often asked, when first the stage revived the interest in the novelist's story, if Stevenson had any idea of symbolism or allegory in his conception. What was this thing—a drug ostensibly—which changed a good man into a ghoul? Jekyll at first is seldom under its influence, Hyde is transient and rare. But gradually Hyde becomes predominant, and Jekyll fades more and more into the background, until at last the old personality cannot be recovered at all. It was suggested that this transformation of a man, as shown by Stevenson, was only an exaggeration, a concentration, of a fact—that it was but an artistic emphasis of the possible physiological effect of alcohol in excess. That a man, kind and gentle when sober, could become [illegible] when drunk, and that the rarity and comparative harmlessness of the beginning of the slavery to the habit grows steadily and persistently until at last the poison obtains complete mastery, and all restraint and sanity disappear. It is quite a plausible theory, which, I believe, I advanced at the time.

MISS ETHEL IRVING'S NEW PART.

Miss Ethel Irving is to appear at the Garrick in Mr. Frederick Fenn's English version of M. Henri Bataille's play, "La Femme Nue," which has been given the title "Dame Nature." The original was produced first at the Renaissance a couple of seasons back, and enjoyed a success which should follow it to England, for there is nothing in the story or the philosophy of the piece which should be repugnant to English ideas. It is a serious play, and a fine cast has been secured for it. Its adaptor has written or collaborated in writing several plays of three or four acts, which have enjoyed the glories of "production," but is best known for such admirable one-act pieces as "The Convict on the Hearth" (which has, by the way, just been added to the repertory of the New Theatre in New York) and "'Op o' me Thumb,' and as the author of the book of words of the comic opera "Amasis."

NEW THEATRE RUMOURED.

There is a rumour to the effect that a new theatre is going to be erected in London for Mr. H. B. Irving. The news may or may not be true. It is, however, one of the popular paradoxes of the theatrical world in this city that the cheapest and most profitable way of securing a theatre is not by leasing one, but by building one. They say that many people lose money by hiring a theatre, but that to build one is a certain way of making money! There are already too many theatres in London, but it pays to add another! If all this be true, the London Theatre, speaking of it as an organized institution, is built upon a financial basis which would be farcical if it were not alarming; and, unless things are, somehow or other reduced to a simple business footing, there will one day come a crash.

MISS RUTH VINCENT'S RETURN.

Miss Ruth Vincent has been absent from London so long that even the news that she will shortly appear at the Hippodrome and sing a few songs is very welcome indeed. It strikes a good many playgoers as a little absurd that so charming a singer and so winning a personality should be absent from our Light Opera stage at all. However she is to be in the Hippodrome programme for three weeks: and after that she will proceed to Covent Garden and make her debut in Grand Opera where those who remember her delicious Helene de Solanges and many other charming and artistic performances will wish her every success.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 8.

The weather has been dry over the whole of India. There was a slight depression entering Sind from the West, preceded by warm wave. The temperature now being in excess over the greater part of North-West India, skies have become overcast in Kashmir.

Forecast.—Some precipitation in the extreme North is likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 8th February giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess in the south-west Punjab but either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature has risen and is now in excess during the day; it is higher than usual also at night at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess in lower Sind but equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is normal at Karachi but in excess over the rest of the division; the minimum is also in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Kathiawar and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Temperature has risen everywhere and while the minimum is now normal, the maximum is in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the nothern half and clear or lightly clouded in the southern half of the division. The air is generally drier. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature continues in excess except at Karwar; the minimum is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air remains drier. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Moderate cloud has appeared in Rajputana, Sind and the central parts of the country. Temperature is rising in north-west India where weather appears slightly unsettled. No precipitation has occurred.

Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

H. A. ARMSTRONG.
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says:—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

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7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote: "I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

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ONCE TRIED - - - - ALWAYS USED.

NO BITTER - - - - TASTE!

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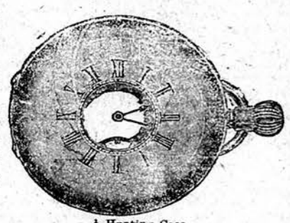

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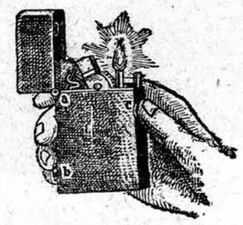

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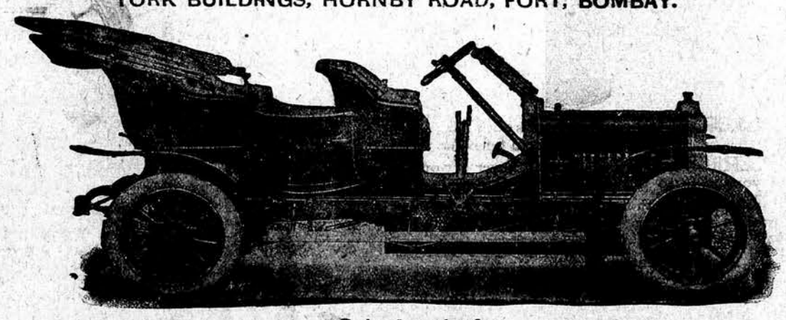

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